

Priest is charged with Pope attack

From Richard Wm  
Lisbon, May 14  
A hundred Spanish priests  
gathered here yesterday  
to demand Pope John Paul II's  
apology for his remarks about  
the Virgin Mary.

Parades were held  
in Madrid, Valencia, Seville  
and Bilbao. In Madrid, the  
priests marched through the  
streets, shouting "Down with  
the Pope".

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# THE



# TIMES

MONDAY MAY 31 1982

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## Spain joins Nato on a Sunday

Spain joined Nato, the alliance's sixteenth member, the letter of adhesion being delivered in Washington yesterday while in Madrid, King Juan Carlos took the salute on Armed Forces Day, the timing apparently not a coincidence.

Gibraltar and the possibility of Spain leaving the alliance promptly should the socialists win the next election are now the new problems in Nato's lap. Page 6

## Gloom in the public sector

Unrest among workers in the public sector is growing. Kent miners are expected to vote to strike, railmen have rejected rostering proposals and are expected to reject a pay offer, and health workers, due to strike on two days next month, want to go to arbitration. Page 4

## Red Brigades leader shot

Marcello Capuano, an alleged Red Brigades leader, was in a serious condition in hospital after being injured in a gunfight with police in the streets of the old quarter of Trastevere, Rome. Page 6

## Holiday traffic blocks roads

Holiday traffic, the heaviest for years in some areas, blocked many roads to coastal resorts and attractions. In Swanage and Studland, Dorset, where there were 12-mile queues, police put up signs to divert people elsewhere. Page 4

## Lions dying of thirst

Irrigation dykes, designed to make Cameroon self-sufficient in food, have diverted water from the Waza National Park, a rich game reserve. Waterholes are dried up and the parched giraffes, elephants, gazelles and lions are dying. Page 6

## Iran 'Poised to invade Iraq'

Arab fears are growing that Iran's troops are poised to invade Iraq, according to our Middle East correspondent, Robert Fisk. Iranian forces have raided across the Shatt al-Arab Waterway and the city of Basra has been shelled. Page 6

## Butter complaint

Butter advertisements which attacked margarine and said butter was a purer product with fewer additives were unfair, an advertising watchdog ruled. It barred rebroadcasting of the advertisements. Page 4

## Lendl beaten

Mats Wilander, the 17-year-old Swede who defeated Ivan Lendl 4-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2, in the French Championships. The surprising result was only Lendl's third defeat this year, and the young Swede's first five-set match. Page 11

## Derby hope out

Simply Great, the Derby favourite, who was to have been ridden by Lester Piggott, will not run in the race on Wednesday because of an injury sustained in a gallop at Newmarket. Page 12

Leader page 9  
Letters: On the Falklands, from Sir Duncan Wilson, and others; EEC, from Mr Leonid Price, QC. Page 12

Features, page 8  
The ecumenical triumph at Canterbury; why Dublin stays neutral over the Falklands; *Fantasia minus Stokowski*. Obituary, page 10  
Romy Schneider, Herr Albert Norden.

Home News 24  
Overseas 4-5  
Arts 10  
Court 10  
Crossword 16  
Diary 8  
Events 16

Laurie 5  
Press funds 15  
Religion 15  
Sport 11-12  
TV & Radio 15  
Theatres, etc 15  
Weather 16  
Wills 16

## Pope says war belongs to the tragic past

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Before a vast crowd in Coventry, and watched by millions on television, Pope John Paul II yesterday delivered what was clearly his judgment on the South Atlantic conflict. War, he said, was "totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations".

What should belong to the past, he said, history; it had no place on the agenda for the future. If it was a response to the British over the Falklands, he did not spell it out. He was talking about war in general. However, almost every speech the Pope has made has contained an urgent plea for peace in the South Atlantic, which is plainly dominating his thoughts.

Before Coventry yesterday, he had his triumph at Wembley, the first time he had chance to employ his great oratorical skills before a vast assembly. Before that, in turn, was his triumph at Canterbury Cathedral, a triumph shared with the Archbishop Dr Robert Runcie. Last night he went to the most Roman Catholic city in England, Liverpool, where English inhibitions were instantly suspended and enormous crowds cheered and celebrated.

No demonstrations against the Pope have so far marred his success and the gesture of visiting both Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals in the same day, and driving down Hope Street between them, delivered at the potential it possessed for symbolizing the reconciliation of peoples.

Few reconciliations could match that effected at Canterbury, however, when all sorts of sticking doors seemed to have been opened wide to speed the passage of Christian unity. The service in the cathedral itself was commonly regarded as having achieved miracles in the way it changed perceptions and moved hearts.

Afterwards, the Pope and the Archbishop signalled a new stage in the relationship between their churches in the establishment of an official commission, whose task will be, on their behalf, to see Christian unity through to its end. There is not to be a delay while previous progress is digested, as had appeared possible before Canterbury.

The new commission will have high on its agenda the problem of mutual recognition of Anglican and Roman Catholic priesthoods, with a brief to find a way through or around the 1896 ruling of Pope Leo XIII that Anglican orders were "absolutely null and utterly void". This commission was much sought after on the Anglican side, and together with the whole tone of the Canterbury service, takes the ecumenical idea into a new phase.

At lunchtime on Saturday, had a private, informal meeting with leaders of churches belonging to the British Council of Churches. It was said afterwards to have been frank and productive. The Pope invited the council to continue the discussions in Rome, when he returned there.

Continued on back page, col 4

### Fitting family reunion

## Liverpool adds the medieval style

From Philip Howard, Liverpool

The Pope took part in a united Pentecost service in Liverpool Cathedral last night. It was a family reunion of all God's Merseyside Christian household, which is the Church of the Living God, the pillar and support of the truth. If you had said even 10 years ago that the Pope would take part in a fairly Anglican service in Liverpool Cathedral, the birds on the Liver Building would have flapped their wings, as they are unfairly supposed to do when passed by a woman of untarnished virtue.

The Pope was received on board the great ecclesiastical ship with a standing ovation and most unangry enthusiasm. The congregation of 3,500 included representatives from every church of England parish in the Liverpool diocese, and from all the mainland Free Churches on Merseyside. He told them: "Christ is our peace. He has reconciled us to God in one body by the Cross. We meet in His name and share His peace."

He exchanged the sign of peace with the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, and leaders of the other nonconformist churches. In the moving but faintly absurd triple kiss, he then led the congregation in the Lord's Prayer said loudly enough to fill the vast volume of space enclosed in muddy local sandstone, larger than any other cathedral in Britain, and branching into a frozen forest 175ft overhead.

When the Dean of Liverpool, the Very Rev Edward Patey, pointed out that the

choir was singing a Polish hymn, the Pope, never one to let his deadline get in the way of his communion with the crowds, went over to congratulate them.

The only sign of dissent

came before the Pope arrived, appropriately enough during prayers of penitence for the disunity of the church. Cries of dissent came from 200 yards away down beyond the nave bridge.

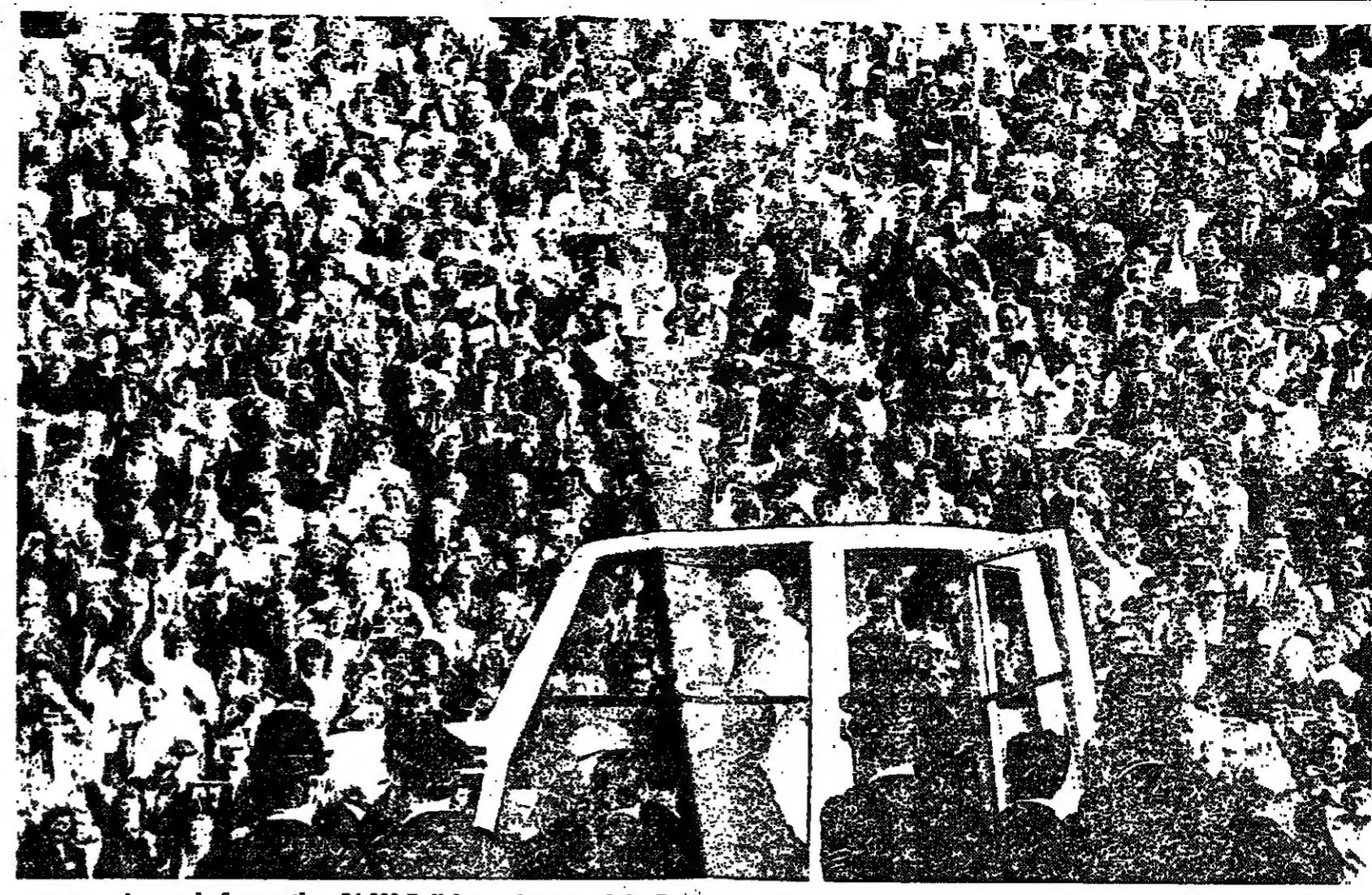
Burly men who did not look

down their heads it.

The Pope was received in

one of the most paradoxical

of the many mansions that



A crowd of more than 24,000 Polish people greeted the Pope at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, yesterday.

## 1,400 Argentine prisoners taken at Goose Green

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

### FALKLANDS ROUNDUP

• Haig-Kirkpatrick clash 4  
• Falklands armistice mystery 4  
• Cheer of liberation 5  
• Hero commander 5  
• Leading article, letters 9

### Chance of showers

It will be cloudy over the Falklands today, with 15 to 25 mph south-east winds turning northerly in the afternoon, according to Mr Gordon Barnes, meteorologist for Cable News, Washington. There is a chance of showers; temperature will be in the upper 30s.

Saturday whose end was prematurely announced by the ministry 16 hours before the Argentines had in fact less than 30 miles from the capital, Port Stanley.

Senior officers admitted to being surprised by the size of the Darwin-Goose Green garrison which has made the British test seem still more remarkable.

An astonishing total of 1,400 prisoners were taken, including about 120 injured. The number of Argentine dead has not yet been disclosed.

While military planners last night were looking forward to the operation which should resolve the Falkland campaign, others in Whitehall were looking back to the action on Friday and

the morning of Saturday.

At one stage the assault

looked in danger of faltering

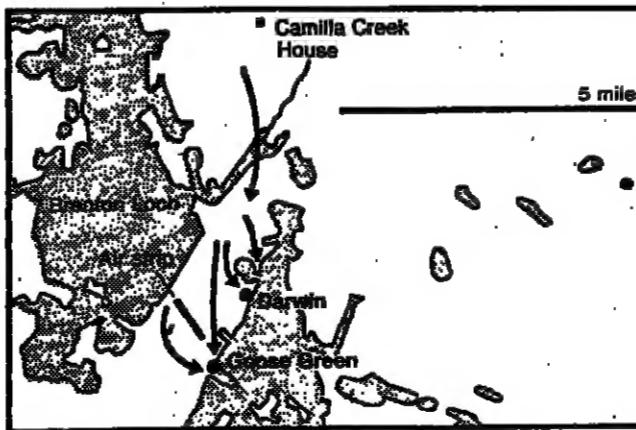
as the paratroops came under intense fire from tow heavy machine guns.

"Well up with his leading elements Colonel Jones personally took command of a small force and led an attack against these machine guns," the attack which was carried out with the utmost courage and determination,

was successful, although sadly it resulted in the death of Colonel Jones, a most gallant commander, at the head of his men."

To lose a commanding officer of his quality could have a devastating effect on the battalion, but the second-in-command, Major Chris Keeble, took over and "rekindled the momentum" of the attack. Because the

Continued on page 5, col 1



## Colleagues vilify Pym as split with Thatcher widens

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Relations between the Prime Minister and Mr Francis Pym, her Foreign Secretary, have reached such a low ebb that some of Mrs Thatcher's senior ministerial colleagues have begun to vilify Mr Pym, in the most disparaging personal terms, in private Commons conversations, even with MPs of other parties.

It is stated that Mr Pym's insistence that in the end, no matter what casualties are suffered in the Falklands engagement with Argentina, there will be a large-scale withdrawal of British forces from the Falklands.

The suggestion has even been made that the Government might be willing to finance the creation of a Falkland Islands government office in London, on the lines of offices now run by the larger dependencies, such as Hong Kong and Bermuda.

The inner Cabinet division is but one element in a complex political power struggle. Mrs Thatcher has the natural support of a large number of Conservative MPs who refuse to countenance negotiation with the junta. It is stated by some of these MPs that Mrs Thatcher would not have survived if the Argentines had accepted the earlier, generous terms which had been delivered by the Foreign Office; terms which have now been withdrawn for good.

Last week the Prime Minister requested a meeting with Lord Shackleton, the Labour peer who was commissioned by the Government to write a

report on the islands' economic potential. That report, published in 1976, has since been largely ignored by the Foreign Office.

But Mrs Thatcher appears determined to sidestep the Foreign Office in her own efforts to put the islands on a proper footing, without Argentine cooperation and assistance.

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## Junta admits losses but 'no surrender'

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 30

The Argentine Government is at last conceding that all is not well on the Falklands and that the British are on their way to Port Stanley.

News of the loss of Port Darwin and Goose Green was officially leaked by senior military sources but the junta was silent as it met to discuss its severest setbacks. There was also no hint tonight that the Commanders-in-Chief had any inclination to surrender and avoid the battle for Port Stanley, which inevitably will be fierce and bloody.

The junta said on Saturday that 4,000 to 4,500 British troops were in the Falklands. The word today was that the war was far from over and that Argentina's best men and equipment were about to show their mettle in Port Stanley.

According to military spokesmen the tactic has been to keep the main defences in Port Stanley, at the expense of other areas. Two-thirds of the Argentine Army is made up of teenage conscripts and it is mainly those who have encountered the British so far, according to Army officials. In Stanley however, the British will meet regular fully trained professional soldiers.

With the war seemingly slipping rapidly out of the Argentines' control, the junta is clearly in deep political trouble. The politicians are in unison in demanding a role in the Government and rumours of division and disarray in the higher echelons of the military are in abundance.

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Coventry

# The Pope urges an end to horror of war

From Arthur Osman and Tony Samstag, Coventry

The celebration of Mass by the Pope and an open air congregation estimated at 350,000 at Coventry yesterday was the largest known gathering of Roman Catholics in England.

It was a spectacle of considerable splendour with wonderfully joyous and moving music which led one approving Welshman to remark: "We shall have to look to our laurels in Cardiff on Wednesday". It was a compliment of the highest order and well deserved.

Joy was the keynote of the essentially family occasion for a multitude which had waited expectantly through a warm night and the welcoming light of a gloriously sunny May morning.

Nevertheless, with Coventry's place in the tragic litany of war's devastation — the spire of its old ravaged cathedral pierced the haze of the city's distant skyline — the Pope yet again returned to his theme of peace and reconciliation.

Many thought his sermon was the most emphatic he has yet delivered. After greeting his huge congregation he said:

We are close to the city of Coventry, a city devastated by war but rebuilt in hope, the ruins of the old cathedral and the building of the new are recognized throughout the world as a symbol of Christian reconciliation and peace. We pray for this Mass: "Send forth your Spirit, O Lord, and renew the face of the earth." In this prayer we call upon God to enable us to bring about that reconciliation and peace not simply in symbol, but in reality.

The world is disfigured by war and violence. The ruins of the old cathedral constantly remind our society of its capacity to destroy. And today that capacity is greater than ever. People are having to live under the shadow of a nuclear nightmare. Yet people everywhere long for peace and a new world of goodwill desire to make common cause in their search for a worldwide community of brotherhood and understanding.

They long for justice yet for justice, filled with mercy. Being so close to us, we are to Shave speechless with awe. We must well to consider this: "That in the course of justice none of us should see salvation. We do pray for mercy. And that same prayer doth teach all of us to render the deeds of mercy."

What is this peace for which we long? What is this peace symbolized by the new cathedral of Coventry? Peace is not just the absence of war. It involves mutual

respect and confidence between peoples and nations. It involves collaboration and binding agreements. Like a cathedral, peace has to be constructed, patiently and with unshakeable faith.

Wherever the strong exploit the weak; wherever the rich take advantage of the poor; wherever great powers seek to dominate and to impose ideologies, there the work of making peace is undone; there the cathedral of peace is again destroyed. Today, the scale and the horror of modern warfare — whether nuclear or not — makes it totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations. War should belong to the tragic, crazy past, to history; it should find no place on humanity's agenda for the future.

And so, this morning, I invite you to pray with me

**Times photographs by: John Manning, Harry Kerr, Brian Harris, Suresh Kara-dia, Peter Trippnor, Tony Weaver and Malcolm Clarke.**

for the cause of peace. Let us pray earnestly for the special session of the United Nations on disarmament which begins soon. The voices of Christians join with others in urging the leaders of the world to abandon confrontation and to turn their backs on policies which require the nations to spend vast sums of money for weapons of mass destruction.

We pray this Pentecost that the Holy Spirit may inspire the leaders of the world to change in fundamental ways. May the Holy Spirit lead them to adopt peaceful ways of safeguarding liberty which do not involve the threat of nuclear disaster.

Recent events in the South Atlantic, particularly the loss last week of HMS Coventry, inevitably intruded again, this time in the bidding prayer said by Mr John Phillips, a school teacher from Castle Bromwich, West Midlands. The congregation was urged to pray for the victory of peace over war.

"Let us pray for those killed, the injured and the bereaved on both sides. Let us remember especially in this place those who have suffered in the loss of HMS Coventry."

It was not clear whether the Pope knew Mr Novak was waiting to see him.

London

## First great event for the people

By John Young

Rush hour on the Jubilee Underground line on Saturday began what lunchtime Packed, perspiring, but abundantly good humoured and high spirited, the crowd followed the same path that less than 48 hours earlier had led the to an event that seemed by comparison banal, the Cup Final replay.

This was the first great people's event of the papal tour. The services at Westminster and Canterbury, however splendid, had been for the privileged. But these were just the lucky people, ordinary parishioners who had won their tickets in church hollards and had travelled to Wembley from as far afield as Cornwall.

It was a very English occasion with parents in shirt-sleeves and summer dresses shepherding their children through streets totally empty of traffic, as if to some giant village fete. There were stands selling soft drinks and souvenirs, though apparently not a lot of either, and bunches of balloons tied to railings.

Any observer who still harboured doubts about the loyalties of Roman Catholics, who felt they were somehow alien and owed their allegiance to a foreign power, must surely have been reassured by the swelling

strains of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" and the fervent singing of "Jerusalem" interior of the stadium itself. The broiling sunshine, the boards that covered every square inch of turf and the dust of the oval track gave the scene a harsh brilliance out of character with England's green and promised land.

Answering those who called for the church to become more "up to date" in its thinking, he gave no hint of compromise with modern mores. Our fidelity to the Gospel would certainly put us at odds with the spirit of the present age, and the conflict of values was inescapable, he said.

His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, particularly when he spoke of lost respect for human life and for the holiness of marriage and family life.

We were reminded that to prepare this stadium it was necessary for 300 people to be working round the clock from midnight on Thursday. They had succeeded in turning it into a cathedral or, as Cardinal Hume later put it, a parish church.

At the news that the Pope had entered the tunnel, the great crowd became still, only to burst into cheers and applause as he finally came into view. His arrival was greeted by a peal of trumpets and the singing of "Come, Holy Ghost, Creator come".

## Anglican and RC orders join in greeting

By George Hill

Before flying to Canterbury on Saturday morning the Pope addressed members of religious orders at Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, south-west London. He extolled poverty, chastity and obedience to 4,000 religious and they jointly renewed their vows before him.

The gathering included Anglican as well as Roman Catholic monks and nuns and also members of contemplative orders who usually live cut off from the world. The Pope had given special permission for the latter to leave their cloisters the first time that general permission of that kind for England and Wales had been granted.

The Pope recalled the monastic tradition in Britain and said: "Paradoxically, through self-denunciation you grow to human and Christian maturity and responsibility. You show that many current ideas of freedom are in fact distorted. You help ransom society, as it were, from the effects of unbred selfishness."

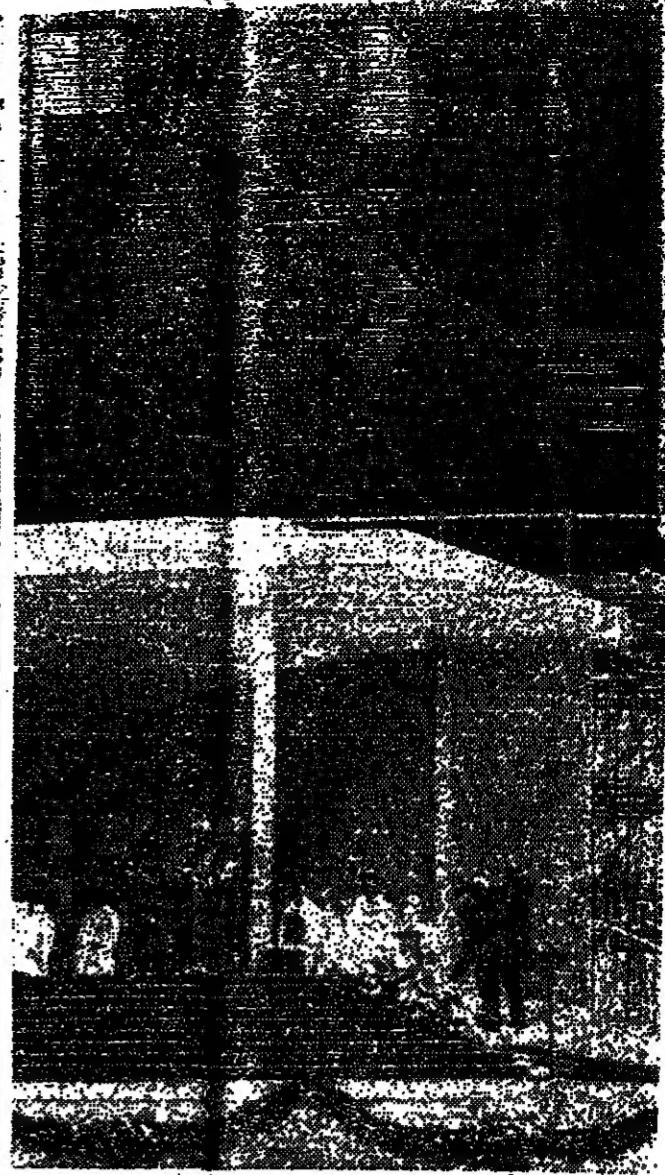
## Home truths cheer the Polish community

By David Nicholson-Lord

The focus of the Pope's visit to Britain shifted yesterday, as he became, for a little more than an hour, and in the unlikely environs of suburban south London, the folk hero of a people in exile.

In an occasion that savoured as much of patriotism and politics as of religion, about 24,000 Poles, almost a fifth of those living in Britain, packed into the National Sports Centre at Crystal Palace to recall their manhood, celebrate Mass and acclaim the man from Wadowice and Krakow as uniquely their Pope.

Perhaps inevitably, yesterday's seemed an almost private celebration, with the outside world a privileged observer. Polish was sung and spoken throughout. Political and literary analogies were legion. The sea of colour that washed over the stadium during the Pope's arrival and departure was red and white, the colours of Poland.



Polish veterans of the Second World War (top) with the Pope at Crystal Palace yesterday, and nuns joining his prayer for peace at Coventry where, under a huge television screen (right) he preached at the airfield.

Scotland

## Welcome planned under the nose of John Knox

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

"Come follow me" is the official theme of the first papal visit to Scotland, in behind a bitterly disappointed friend from his schooldays.

Mr Stanley Novak, aged 62, of Arthur Hind Close, Derby, who knew the Pope for many years, waited for nine hours after being invited to meet the man he used to play football with, but, with 100 other people, was disappointed because the Pope was behind schedule and had to miss the meetings. "It is the biggest disappointment of my life."

It was not clear whether the Pope knew Mr Novak was waiting to see him.

As the Pope flew from Coventry to Liverpool, he left behind a bitterly disappointed friend from his schooldays.

It may seem an aggressively evangelical slogan in a country where, for some people, the traumatic events of the Reformation are still the object of vivid controversy. But few Christians in Scotland will disagree with the catch phrases devised for the ecumenical side of this pastoral visit: "Yes to God, no to each other, and yes to life".

As if to symbolize hopes of reconciliation between the divided churches of Christendom, the Church of Scotland has decided to greet the Bishop of Rome in the courtyard of Scotland's foremost theological training centre, New College in Edinburgh.

The brief ceremony of welcome will be overlooked by a statue of the Protestant heretic and sixteenth-century Minister of St Giles' Cathedral, John Knox. On the other side of the Royal Mile, shielded by the bulk of St Giles', a second statue of the man who fought a Catholic Queen and won will look the other way. What John Knox would say if he could see what was happening today is the subject of heated debate among some of the more extreme Protestant sects.

Most Scots, however, will see the Pope as a kindly, brave old man, a little out of date on some matters, perhaps, but someone who has a perfect right to make a pastoral visit to his 22,000-strong flock in Scotland.

He and other eminent Scottish Christians will have a breakfast-time chat with the Pope on Tuesday, at the residence of Cardinal Gordon Gray, far away from statues of John Knox. Little serious theological debate is expected despite the divisions that exist.

The busy itinerary includes a visit to St Joseph's hospital for the severely handicapped, near Rosewell, just south of Edinburgh, where the Pope is expected to reaffirm his commitment to the preservation of life, however crippled that life may be. He will meet invited guests who care for the handicapped from all over Scotland.

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For most, the Pope's visit will be another television spectacular, notable for its irritating effects on the traffic rather than for any theological controversy.

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Canterbury

## Celebrations and symbolism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

From the policemen to the television cameras, to the empty cloisters, Canterbury Cathedral's "celebration of faith" in honour of Pope John Paul II was a parade of vivid symbols, some accidental, some created, all exceedingly telling.

While the service proceeded, plain clothes policemen some from his special armed bodyguard prowled the staircases and passages of the ancient building, a symbol of danger, and of protection.

The press eyed the Pope, and the press eyed them, symbolizing the tension between public interest and security. Meanwhile the symbols of Christian hope and reconciliation were enacted in the ritual of the service, to the accompaniment of such symbols of the quality of the native culture as Walton's exultant *Te Deum*, echoing from the Gothic vaulted roof, symbol of the medieval ingenuity and devotion of the ancestors of the church and nation.

The choir broke into Latin for an anthem as the Pope arrived, symbolizing everything at once; and the two men, Pope and Archbishop, knelt to lead the congregation in the Our Father, complete with "... For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory ...", and ending belonging to the Anglican tradition, saying "We are doing this our way".

The Archbishop and the Pope greet one another", the rubric in the service book said, and one saw the host whispering to the guest, symbolizing all the fine courtesy of the occasion, to tell him what they did next. And out thundered the Old Hundredth, saying to the Pope: "This is how we worship, every Sunday, in our little grey churches by the village greens of England".

Side by side, the Pope smaller and slighter beside the bridal-white figure of the Archbishop, they approached the high altar. For a second there was a negative symbol in the air — no papal Mass was to be sung there that day, though maybe one day there will be. Maybe, because of the next great symbol, the common reverence of the Canterbury Gospels, placed on the throne of St Augustine, given by Pope Gregory the Great to the apostle of the English. Neither men sat in that moment before Becket's own environment.

And so to Becket's steps, where the two churchmen knelt in silence, 817 years after that deed that still echoes round the world and the church. The Reformation seemed to have vanished at that moment, and here was a Pope paying tribute to the archetypal English martyr.

One wished Chaucer to know of this, and Shakespeare, and T. S. Eliot, whose prayer on martyrs had been said a moment before.

## Churches' pledges of reconciliation

The following are extracts from the Archbishop of Canterbury's address in Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday.

Millions are hungry and the small gift of life is counted cheap while the nations of the world use some of their best resources and much of their precious store of human ingenuity in refining weapons of death.

But Christians do not accept hunger, disease and war as inevitable. The present moment is not empty of hope, but waits to be transformed by the power which comes from a lively vision of the future.

Remembering our beginnings: celebrating our hope for the future: freeing ourselves from cynicism and despair in order to act in the present: it is this style of Christian living which gives shape to this service.

We recall one of the first missionary endeavours of the Roman Church, in its efforts to recapture for Christ a Europe overwhelmed by the barbarians. In the year 59, in the words of the English historian Bede, Holiness' great predecessor "Gregory, prompted by divine inspiration, sent a servant of God named Augustine and several more God-fearing monks with him to preach the word of God to the English race".

But our unity is not in the past only, but also in the future. We have a common vision, which all but lifts away the last prejudices and easy assumptions of the present. Our Chapel here of the Martyrs of the 20th century is the focus for our celebration of a common vision. We believe each in a world full of God, who can even turn pain, suffering, self-interest and despair, "self-accrual", that "the blood of the martyrs will create the holy places" of the earth.

Our own century has seen the creation of ruthless tyrannies by the use of violence and force, and the denial of truth. We believe that such empires, founded on force and lies, destroy themselves. The kingdom spoken of by our Lord Jesus Christ is built by self-sacrificing love, which can even turn pain, suffering, self-interest and despair into signs of hope.

If we remember that beginning in Jesus Christ our Lord, if we can face the suffering of travelling his way, if we can lift our eyes beyond the moment, the question is, has not tragically disfigured Christ's Church any wasted so much Christian energy, then we shall indeed enter into a faith worthy of celebration, because it is able to remake the world, thanks be to God.

The following are extracts from the Pope's address:

My dear brothers and sisters of the Anglican Communion "whose love and long for (Phil iv, 1), how long I have been able to speak directly to you today in this great cathedral. The building itself is an eloquent witness both to our long years of common inheritance and to the sad years of division that followed. Beneath this roof St Thomas Becket suffered martyrdom. Here too we recall Augustine And Dunstan

## Church leaders unite in putting their names to a new joint declaration

The following is the full text of the Common Declaration by Pope John Paul II and the Archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury on Saturday.

1. In the Cathedral Church of Christ at Canterbury the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury have met on the Eve of Pentecost to offer thanks to God for the witness that has been made in the work of reconciliation between our Communions. Together with leaders of other Christian Churches and communities we have listened to the Word of God; together we have recalled our one baptism and renewed the promises that made to us we have acknowledged the witness of the saints whose faith has led them to surrender the precious gift of life both in the service of others, both in the past and in modern times.

2. The bond of our common baptism in Christ led our predecessors to inaugurate a serious dialogue between our churches, a dialogue founded on the Gospels, and the ancient common traditions, a dialogue which has as its goal the unity for which Christ prayed to his Father "so that the world may know that thou hast sent me and has loved them even as thou hast loved me" (John XVII, 23). In 1965 our predecessor, Pope Paul VI and Archbishop Michael Ramsey made a common declaration announcing their intention to inaugurate a serious dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Communion which would "include not only theological matters such as Scripture, tradition and liturgy, but also matters of practical difficulty felt on either side" (Common Declaration paragraph 6). After this dialogue had produced three statements on Eucharist, ministry and ordination and authority in the Church, Pope Paul VI and Archbishop Donald Coggan, in their Common Declaration in 1977, took the occasion to encourage the compilation of the

dialogue on these three important questions so that the commission's conclusions might be evaluated by the respective authorities through procedures appropriate to each communion. The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission has now completed its work, principles to it with the publication of its final report and, as our two communions proceed with the necessary evaluation, we join in thanking the members of the commission for their dedication, to encourage scholarship and integrity in a long and demanding task undertaken for love of Christ and the unity of his Church.

3. The completion of this commission's work bids us look to the next stage of our common endeavour, the preparation towards the unity for which we long. We are agreed that it is now time to set up a new international Commission. Its task will be to continue the work already begun, to examine, especially in the light

of our respective judgments on the first round of the ecumenical dialogue, which still separate us, with a view towards their eventual resolution: to study all that hinders the mutual recognition of the ministries of our communions; and to recommend what practical steps will be necessary when on the basis of our union in faith, we are able to proceed to the restoration of full communion. We are well aware that this new commission's task will not be easy, but we are encouraged by our reliance on the grace of God and by all that we have seen of the power of that grace in the ecumenical movement of the last decade.

4. While this necessary work of theological clarification continues it must be accompanied by the zealous work and fervent prayer of Roman Catholics and Anglicans throughout the world. Let us, in the spirit of mutual understanding, fraternal love and common witness to the Gospel. Once more, then, we call on the

scholarship and integrity in a long and demanding task undertaken for love of Christ and the unity of his Church.

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# TUC steps up its pressure for NHS arbitration

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trades Union Congress leaders are stepping up the pressure on Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to allow the National Health Service dispute to go to arbitration.

Against a background of more strike plans, the TUC says in a letter to chairmen of all health authorities and MPs: "The strength of feeling among NHS staff is now very considerable and widespread. The Government may forfeit the good will and undermine the dedication of NHS staff towards their service and their patients."

Mr Peter Jacques, secretary to the TUC health services committee, which has called two more 24-hour stoppages in the hospitals on June 4 and 5, argues: "It would be most helpful if you would write to the Secretary of State urging him to agree to the use of the good offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service in order to seek a possible means of resolving the dispute".

There are signs that the TUC may be pushing at an open door. Chairmen of the Northern and North-Western regional authorities last week urged Mr Fowler to take a more flexible line on the dispute. The health unions have indicated that their industrial action might be called off if the NHS workers' case could be put to independent arbitration.

The TUC letter says that despite being strongly pressed by the unions, the

Government has refused to cooperate in referring the dispute to ACAS. "Neither have they been prepared to allow their case to be judged by independent arbitration (granted to civil servants and teachers)".

NHS staff are "acutely concerned" at the effect that industrial action can have on patient care, and all the unions taking action are abiding by the TUC code of conduct to ensure the maintenance of accident and emergency services, Mr Jacques insists.

"It would be far more preferable if industrial action could be avoided altogether by the Government belatedly recognizing the justice of the NHS staff case and using the available procedures to facilitate speedy settlement."

Health union leaders hope that by bringing home to health authorities the facts of low pay in the NHS Mr Fowler will come under greater pressure to permit a more generous settlement through third party intervention. But the minister reminded health authorities last week of provisions for the greater use of volunteer helpers (and even troops) during industrial disputes, and appears to be digging in for a long battle.

The propaganda war is certain to hot up during the stoppages and ahead of the TUC health services committee meeting on June 9, when a proposal from the National Union of Public Employees for an all-out strike will be discussed.

## Growing crisis in key state industries

By Our Labour Editor

The Government faces a growing industrial relations crisis in two key nationalized industries, coal and rail, this week, as the short-lived threat of disruptive action in the power stations disappears.

About 3,000 Kent miners are stopping work for the day on Wednesday to hold a mass meeting at which plans for a total walk out in the coalfield from June 19 are almost certain to be approved. Support from other areas of the mining industry will be sought before an ultimatum is given.

On the railways, British Rail management appears to be backing away from its decision to shut down engineering works in Durham and Greater Manchester, with the loss of 5,000 jobs, to avert a threat of unspecified disruption from June 7 made by leaders of the National Union of Railways.

But train services could be thrown into confusion by a separate dispute with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which has rejected British Rail proposals to introduce flexible rostering for footplatemen at more than 300 depots and has threatened to strike if any union member is suspended as a result.

British Rail has offered a five-month wage freeze, followed by 5 per cent increases to 167,000 rail employees, and all three unions are expected to reject this proposal formally during the week.

The only note of optimism in the "heavy end" of the public sector is provided by the decision of union leaders representing 90,000 manual workers in the electricity supply industry to call off limited sanctions due to begin at midnight last night. The four power supply unions have accepted an improved pay offer.

The Electricity Council and the unions are expected to sign an agreement on wage rises of about 9 per cent on Thursday, and the employers will thereafter come under pressure from the white-collar power engineers for a restoration of differentials in talks on June 15. The employers have said that the cost of improving their offer must be met by improved productivity.

In the coal industry the developing dispute over the future of the Snowdown pit, in Kent, is beginning to look like a rerun of the 1981 crisis which forced the Cabinet to back down over accelerated colliery closure plans.

The Kent pitmen will be out initially for one day, but they are asking the NUM executive to approve a total stoppage in three weeks' time. The dispute is over the closure for two years of Snowdown colliery so that the National Coal Board can spend £3.2m driving 300 feet further down to new reserves.

## New widows will lose £14.90 a week, MP says

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Women becoming widows now will be £14.90 a week worse off because of government cuts in social security, Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour spokesman on social security, said in London yesterday.

That was the average amount they would have received in earnings-related supplement to their basic widow's allowances before the Government abolished the supplement last January.

It was one of the cuts that people affected would want restored, Mr Rooker told 200 people attending a two-day conference on social policy organized by the left-wing Labour Coordination Committee.

But Mr Rooker emphasized that the Labour Party had not decided whether the supplement would be restored, and he agreed with the conference statement that a piecemeal return to the situation before 1979 was not good enough.

Urgent action was needed

on child benefit, the long-term unemployed and on the formula for increasing social security benefits. It was essential to replace the retail price index, used as a yardstick to increase benefits with a more realistic index for people on low incomes he said.

But in the long term national insurance, which was the most regressive part of the personal taxation system, must be changed, and the interlocking nature of personal taxation and benefits needed sorting out.

Part of those changes, Mr Rooker said, would be abolition of the discriminatory married man's allowance, on which policy committees were agreed, although it was not decided where the saved revenue would go.

The conference was designed to produce an alternative social policy to complement the alternative economic strategy that already forms part of the Labour Party's programme.

## Threat to probation men

By Michael Horsnell

The dispute between left- and right-wingers in the probation service has intensified after the announcement of a move by the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) to expel 41 of the service's senior officers.

These members were among a group of chief and deputy chief probation officers who, in protest at left-wing Napo policies, formed the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo).

They have received a letter from Mr William Beaumont, chairman of Napo, informing them of a national executive committee meeting next month, when their expulsion will be considered on the grounds that they may be "guilty of conduct which has seriously prejudiced the interests of Napo".

Train services on the Belfast-Dublin railway were interrupted throughout the weekend because of damage to Kilnasaggart bridge, outside Newry, by an IRA bomb.



Visitors queuing for tickets yesterday at the Tower of London, the leading tourist attraction.

## 12-mile queues of Bank holiday traffic

The heaviest traffic for years was reported on roads to coastal resorts and holiday attractions yesterday, the second day of the spring Bank holiday. Resorts around the country were reported by the Automobile Association to be "bursting at the seams".

A two-mile queue jammed the approach to Hayling Island, in Hampshire, and there was heavy traffic in the New Forest. In East Anglia traffic was at a standstill on the A11 in Suffolk because of the air show at Mildenhall, and parking was difficult in some east coast resorts.

Thousands of cars were heading for Blackpool and the Lake District; all roads to Welsh resorts were also carrying heavy traffic, and the West Country too was busy.

Bournemouth, Weymouth and Swanage were packed and at one stage a 12-mile queue of traffic waited to get into Swanage and the neighbouring Studland. Police put up signs advising people to try elsewhere.

● More than 5,000 youths on motor scooters poured into Great Yarmouth for a national scooter rally. Sunshine helped to keep the event good natured and by mid-afternoon police reported that only six people had been arrested charged with public order offences.

In the morning five youths appeared at a specially convened court. Three were fined a total of £260 for minor offences, and two were remanded on bail on assault charges.

● More people will be taking advantage of day trips and long

weekends this summer and forgoing the traditional family holiday in an hotel or camping site (Felicity Jones writes).

Holiday bookings both abroad and at home have fallen, according to a survey by the English Tourist Board, and the number of those not intending to take a summer holiday has risen from 29 per cent last year to 35 per cent.

The tourist board put the marked reluctance to take a long break down to the recession and financial uncertainty at a time of high unemployment and falling real incomes.

Regional figures showed that it is in the North and the Midlands industrial areas that holiday plans have been most severely curtailed, in contrast to the more affluent south of England and London.

## Butter claim 'unfair' to margarine

From Derek Harris, Brighton

A mass lobby against a ban on fox hunting, instituted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), is scheduled in Brighton today as the congress goes into its first session.

The 600 delegates attending this annual parliament of the Co-operative movement, will be greeted by leaflets, placards and a group of fox-hunting supporters, including field sportsmen and farmers, a spokesman for the British Field Sports Society (BFS) said yesterday.

The full inquiry, next January, is expected to last six months but the meeting this week at The Maltings concert hall, in Snape, Suffolk, is more than a dress rehearsal.

The proposers and objectors to the scheme will be making submissions on which Sir Frank Layfield, QC, the inspector, will decide a timetable for examining the most complicated set of issues yet brought before a public inquiry.

Moreover, it is expected to be the most expensive examination so far, irrespective of whether they win or lose, the Central Electricity Generating Board will have spent £100m preparing the way for permission to build PWR at Sizewell. In no circumstances could the expected 4,000 objectors match those resources, which for the generating board means just a few pence on each consumer's electricity bill.

Therefore the first aim this week for objectors such as the Town and Country Planning Association under its anti-nuclear campaign will be to appeal for public funds so that they can present an adequate case.

The controversy is far wider than an argument about the choice of Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, as a site. It originated in December, 1979, when the Conservative Government announced its aim to start ordering at least one new PWR a year for 10 years

from any general ban on fox hunting are 18,000 hounds and 16,000 horses and ponies, according to BFS. About 3,500 jobs are also directly involved in hunting, apart from the ancillary ones in trades such as the farmers, feed merchants and riding kit makers.

Meanwhile, meetings were held yesterday to settle the final conference agenda, but there was no indication that the hunting ban would be raised. The issue is being regarded as one to be dealt with by the CWS rather than the movement as a whole.

A petition criticizing the CWS ban, due to start tomorrow, is also expected to be handed in. The BFS said yesterday that they hoped the ban would be considered.

Opponents of the ban intend to have a small pack of foxhounds at the meeting to emphasise one of the possible effects of a wholesale hunting ban; large numbers of hounds would have to be shot because there was no longer a job for them to do, they claim.

Delegates to the congress will be invited to a fringe meeting tonight at the Brighton Conference Centre, where speakers are expected to include Mr Jimmy Edwards, the comedian, who is Master of Bounds.

Some managers of CWS farms who are said to disagree with the ban may also be present. A BFS spokesman added: "One suggestion that has been made is that it should have been left to the discretion of CWS managers to decide whether continuation of hunting was necessary as the least expensive way of keeping the fox population in check."

The CWS, Britain's biggest farmer, is banning fox hunting on 38,000 acres of its land. Hunts in the East Midlands and the South West are most affected. The Fernie Hunt, in Leicestershire, expects to lose a day's hunting every week. At risk from any general ban on fox hunting are 18,000 hounds and 16,000 horses and ponies, according to BFS. About 3,500 jobs are also directly involved in hunting, apart from the ancillary ones in trades such as the farmers, feed merchants and riding kit makers.

Against that gloomy background, Mr Howard Perrow, vice-president of the congress and chairman of the Co-operative Union's central executive, said yesterday that a plan to go before the congress for reducing the number of retail societies to 25 within two years was an essential step.

Increased economic pressure in the High Street on retail societies was a factor behind the plan. Another was the progress made in securing mergers, of which there had been nearly twenty in the past year, Mr Perrow said.

Others in the pipeline could reduce the number of societies to 150 within the next three months.

## Freed Briton flies home

Mr John Burlison, aged 28, of Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, the British zoologist kidnapped and held prisoner for 153 days by the Mozambique resistance movement, arrived in London yesterday to a family welcome.

## De Lorean shutdown

Production at the De Lorean car plant in Ulster ends today and more than 1,300 workers will be made redundant. Sir Kenneth Cork, who was appointed by the Government to try to save the plant, is to meet Mr John De Lorean tomorrow.

## Battery egg plea

An attempt to persuade people not to eat eggs produced in battery cages is to be made alongside by Compassion in World Farming, an animal welfare group, who claim that 90 per cent of eggs are battery produced.

Some advertising for such films has been condemned by the Advertising Standards Authority, and editors of trade and consumer magazines have agreed on consultations to decide which advertisements they will jointly refuse to carry.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said the setting up of the working party gave rise "to more rather than less anxiety".

In a statement she said: "Bearing in mind that video is played in the home at any hour, the presence, for instance, of Lady Plowden, who recently sponsored the defence fund in support of the National Theatre in the Romans in Britain trial, does not breed confidence".

Nor, she said, did that of Lord Harlech, head of the British Board of Film Censors, whose material had been passed for showing in the cinema which would give rise to concern if shown on videograms.

Mrs Whitehouse urged the Government to introduce legislation such as the Obscene Publications Act". Mr Norman Abbott, the association's chief executive, said:

"It will be for the police to consider whether such material is likely to contravene legislation such as the Obscene Publications Act".

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, has called for the resignation of Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations, after heated 45-minute telephone conversation between the two over the crisis in the Falkland Islands, it was reported today.

According to the magazine Newsweek, Mr Haig feels Mrs Kirkpatrick is leaning too far towards Argentina in the dispute while Mrs Kirkpatrick feels Mr Haig is blindly pro-British.

An aide close to Mr Haig is quoted as saying that the thinks Mrs Kirkpatrick is "mentally and emotionally incapable of thinking clearly on this issue because of her close links with the latins".

For her part, Mrs Kirkpatrick has made it known she considers Mr Haig's position to be slanted towards Britain in that he is unable to appreciate the importance of United States interests in Latin American affairs.

She is quoted as saying that the Secretary of State and his aides are "amateurs and totally insensitive to Latin cultures". She has also poured scorn on Mr Haig's support of Britain, describing it as a "boy's club vision of gang loyalty".

"Why not just disband the State Department and have the British Foreign Office make our policy," she is quoted as saying.

Despite her pro-Latin America stance, Mr Haig claims that it is Mrs Kirkpatrick, and not he, who is guilty of worsening Washington's deteriorating relationship with Latin America.

So far President Ronald Reagan has not taken sides on the Haig-Kirkpatrick conflict. A White House aide said the Reagan Administration was frustrated by the infighting between his foreign policy aides, but could not take any action. "All we can do is stand on the sidelines and hold the jackets", the unidentified aide is quoted as saying.

A State Department spokesman refused to comment on the article, as did an aide in Mrs Kirkpatrick's office at the United Nations.

● Washington: The decision by the Organisation of American States (OAS) to condemn Britain's attack on the Falkland Islands and urging the United States to halt its aid to Britain has underlined the damage which the Falklands crisis has

## Kirkpatrick and Haig clash in bias dispute

From Michael Miller, New York, May 30

caused to United States' relations with Latin America (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Although United States officials have taken some comfort from the fact that the tone of the resolution, approved early yesterday morning, was slightly more moderate than the original Argentine draft, they regard the vote as a significant setback for the United States in the Western hemisphere.

During the two-day emergency session of the OAS, the United States was subjected to the strongest, most emotional attacks heard in this forum. Only a conciliatory speech by Mr Haig and heavy lobbying by American officials prevented delegates from approving a tougher resolution.

The resolution stopped short of calling for mandatory collective sanctions against Britain, and instead called on OAS members to offer whatever aid to Argentina they found appropriate.

The ministers resolved to "condemn most vigorously the unjustified and disproportionate armed attack perpetrated by the United Kingdom".

They also ordered the United States to "order the immediate lifting of the coercive measures" applied against Argentina and called on the United States to respect the principles of inter-American continental solidarity under the 1947 Rio Treaty.

The four countries which abstained were the United States, Chile, Colombia, and Trinidad and Tobago, which maintained that the resolution was one-sided. The same four countries abstained when the OAS passed a resolution supporting Argentina a month ago.

After the vote, Señor Nicomedes Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, said the Falklands conflict could be resolved peacefully if the United States would stop supplying Britain with destructive weapons.

Mr William Middendorf, the United States representative at the OAS, expressed satisfaction that the resolution had been somewhat toned down, noting it avoided language which would seek to "force



## Advantages to Syria in backing Khomeini

Sayida Zenab, Syria

The tomb of Sayida Zenab, grand-daughter of the prophet, stands amid orchards and streams, the blue ceramic tiles of its mosque reflecting the afternoon sun at the back of the *Haram*, cows and sheep stray beside a muddy pool where an Iranian pilgrim driver is washing his bus after the long haul from Tehran. Inside, next to the gold and silver shrine, there are richly-embroidered carpets of yellow and crimson upon which sit groups of Iranian women, their bodies covered in the long funeral *chador* which was once so symbolic of their revolution.

On the outside walls of the mosque there are some carefully selected photographs of Ayatollah Khomeini and a series of drawings of Ayatollah Bakr-Sadr, Khomeini's apostle in Najaf who was hanged more than two years ago by the Iraqi Government. Bakr-Sadr's face is drenched in blood, his chest sprouting the tulips of martyrdom.

But there are no references on the walls to that other missing fount of Shia political wisdom, Moussa Sadr. For Moussa Sadr — the leader of Lebanon's Shia community — inconsiderately disappeared, not at the hands of Iraqi thugs, but while enjoying the hospitality of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya. Libya, of course, is an ally of Syria, and it so happens that the tomb of Sayida Zenab is in Syria.

The obsessions of the Iranian revolution therefore seem occasionally muted here. Islamic fundamentalism is much praised for its powers of courage and its ability to overthrow imperial dictators, not to mention its stand against the allegedly odious regime of Syria's Iraqi enemies. But the volatility and frenzy — the religious paramountcy — that gave the Iranian revolution its victory is not publicized in Syria.

It awakens, perhaps, some recent, less happy memories closer to home. There was, for instance, that little matter of an uprising in the Syrian city of Hama just three months ago when rebels who also claimed an exclusive relationship with God virtually annexed the centre of the city for a week.

If the Iranian revolution is therefore seen through a glass darkly, the Syrian Government insists that its friendship with Iran is genuine enough. The economic protocol signed in Tehran by Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, is much trumpeted in Damascus.

So is the more recent agreement by which Syria has made itself dependent on Iranian oil — albeit at a remarkably low price — and which has enabled it to turn off the taps to the Iraqi pipelines that carried President Saddam Hussein's oil exports to the Mediterranean at Banias and Tripoli. If Syria's relationship with Iran turned out to be merely a device to isolate Iraq, it would be a remarkably effective one.

Syrian ministers deny such materialistic sins. Mr Farouk al Shara, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office in Damascus, traces Syria's relationship with Iran back to the first days of the revolution. "We were in favour of the revolution from the start because the Shah was friendly to the Israelis", he says.

"So we did not side with the Iranian revolution because we were hostile to the Iraqis... As far as the Iraq-Iran war is concerned, we based our policy on the fact that it was Iraq who invaded Iran. If Iran had invaded Iraq, we would have supported Iraq."

There are certainly economic advantages in the oil agreements with Iran. It could be, however, that President Assad's Government is relying on one other factor to retain Iran's trust and friendship. He and his most influential followers are Alawites, a sect which many Muslims regard as an offshoot of Shia Islam. The Sunnis caught in between may now fear that stretching all the way from the Gulf to the Levant, there are 2,000 miles of Shi'ism, broken only by the irritation of Iraq's survival.

## The Gulf conflict

# Attacks on Iraq increase Arab fears about Iran

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, May 30

Arab fears that Iranian troops will advance across the frontier and invade Iraq increased this weekend when Iranian forces raided Iraqi positions across the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

For much of yesterday Iranian shells also fell on the Iraqi city of Basra, from where Iraqi troops first launched their attack on Abadan 20 months ago at the start of the Gulf War. Iraq denounced the Iranians for "shelling civilian areas".

Given the Iraqi propensity for doing the same thing they devastated urban areas of the Iranian city of Dezful with missiles Basra's predicament was only to be expected.

Iranian military communiques also spoke of destroying other Iraqi emplacements "beyond the border".

Iraq claimed to have bombed Iranian troop concentrations in the Zagros mountains. They may have done so but it is a tactic that has never had much effect on the Iranians.

There was no confirmation this evening of a report apparently from Israeli radio — that Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Foreign Minister, had said Iran would continue to hit Iraqi targets across the border.

If true, it might presage air attacks not only on Basra and the oil terminals at Fao, which are already under artillery fire, but on the Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq. Early this evening, the Iraqis admitted that the northern town of Penjwin, in Iraqi Kurdistan, was being

settled based on respect for the two countries' sovereignty, their full territorial rights and their political and cultural identity. proposals Saudi Arabia has also endorsed.

M Cheysson, who arrived in Riyadh last night for a two-day visit, said in a statement carried by the official Saudi press agency that he was interested in Saudi views on how peace could be achieved.

France and its European Community partners offered last week to mediate in efforts to find a peaceful end to the war.

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M Cheysson's talks would also cover Arab-Israeli differences and "the rights of the Palestinian people and the need to respect these rights as a prerequisite for peace", he said.

He conferred with Prince Saud, the Foreign Minister, and was due to meet King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd later today.

## Desolation of siege city

Khorramshahr, May 30. — The pride of Iranian troops, who retook this city last Monday in only a few hours' fighting, was tempered today with bitterness and dismay at the devastation wrought in 20 months of Iraqi occupation.

"That's where my house was," said one soldier pointing to a cratered minefield. "They are going to have to pay for this war."

The oil port, built where the Karun River flows into the Shatt al-Arab waterway running down to the Gulf, was nothing but a mass of charred ruins when Iranian troops reentered it, its population of 300,000 gone.

The Iraqi forces holding the city, between 30,000 and 35,000 according to Iranian estimates, do not appear to

have put up much resistance. Iranian military sources say more than 13,000 prisoners were taken, while 2,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded.

Yesterday Khorramshahr was entirely in Iranian hands, though still coming under Iraqi fire from across the waterway. A military communiqué said 11 troops

were killed by the fire.

When they seized Khorramshahr in their first thrust almost two years ago, the Iraqis stopped at nothing to make the city impenetrable. The only bridge across the Karun was blown up and mines were laid across roads leading to it. Trenches were dug all along the banks, reinforced with sandbags and piles of tracks ripped up from the railway. — AFP.



Sea Idyl: The herring fishermen of Stockholm remain impervious to the stately approach of the West German training ship Goch Fock, paying a courtesy visit to the Swedish capital. — AFP.

## Spanish enclave judge sends editor to jail

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The editor of the only newspaper in the Spanish North African enclave of Ceuta, on the opposite side of the straits from Gibraltar, is in prison for refusing to disclose the source of a report about alleged Moroccan secret police activities in Ceuta.

A judge there ordered the arrest last Tuesday of Señor Antonio Luis Ferrer Peña, editor of the daily paper *Faro de Ceuta*, on charge of withholding the revelation of secrets. He was reportedly not advised of the nature of the charge until 24 hours after his arrest.

On May 20, the paper

published a report that nearly 200 Moroccan residents of the enclave had signed a complaint addressed to the Spanish authorities about three members of their 20,000-strong community whom they identified as Moroccan secret policemen and whom they accused of kidnapping and other activities in connexion with the Sebas Liberation Movement, dedicated to the integration of Ceuta into Morocco.

The signatories asked the Ceuta Government for protection against the Moroccan secret police. They also accused the president of the residents' association of the

Moroccan quarter of Ceuta of "playing with two decks of cards, one Moroccan and one Spanish", and of being a member of the MLS. They said that clandestine leaflets distributed by that movement were typed on an Arabic-character typewriter belonging to the three alleged secret agents.

After the newspaper broke the story, it was learned that the complaint was actually made to the Ceuta authorities last year and that no apparent action was taken against the persons named as Moroccan secret policemen. Publication of the complaint, however, brought

what appeared to be a quick reprisal against Señor Abselam al-Lah, the first of the 200 signatories. His car was set on fire 72 hours after the story appeared in print and collections of lamps were had for only \$10.

A copy of his first record, "I've got the girl", made in 1977, was bought for \$300. Bidders took a wastepaper basket with "Bing" on the side up to a surprise price of \$350.

A pair of his cowboy boots embossed with musical notes went for \$1,600. Crosby's widow, Kathryn, sat through the sale nodding her approval of bids. A number of items were withdrawn and could be auctioned later. Reuter.



Spain joins Nato

## Dykes cut lions off from water

From Bernard Degoanni Waza, Cameroon, May 30

French-speaking Africa's richest game reserve, the Waza National Park in northern Cameroon near the borders with Nigeria and Chad, is threatened by a three-year drought which has steadily cut down the animal population.

Last year 200 animals died of thirst in the 410,000-acre park. This year promises to be just as bad, although the dry season from November to May is officially over.

Waterholes are dried up and giraffes, elephants, gazelles and buck search fruitlessly for moisture. Lions find what shade they can under thorn bushes, where they lie idly all day.

But Waza, though affected by the advance southwards of the Saharan desert, is as much a victim of human "progress" in the form of the massive Maga dam 40 miles south of the park. The dam and its 70 miles of associated dykes which stretch along the River Logone are to irrigate 25,000 acres of ricefields as part of the plan to make Cameroon self-sufficient in food.

But the dykes, built in 1979, also prevent the annual overflowing of the Logone which, in the rainy season, covered the grass plains and almost filled the waterholes.

This situation has been made worse by a lack of rainfall for the past 10 years. While the park needed 24 inches of rain to top up the waterholes, it has had only amounts varying from about seven inches in 1979-80 to about 19 inches in 1980-81.

At the moment only three water holes in the whole park have anything in them and road tankers have been bringing more than 800 gallons of water a day into Waza since February.

Park officials, aware that the next five years will be crucial, have started efforts to remedy the situation. Six new artificial waterholes have been built, fed by pipes to channel the rainwater and covering five to seven acres.

But another experiment, which consisted of sinking 10 artesian wells to a depth of 300 feet, has failed.

Another plan under study is to bring underground water to the surface by means of solar-powered pumps, because mechanical pumps might disturb the animals.

The Park, which contains almost 500 elephants and more than 1,000 giraffes, is also subject to extensive poaching, due to its position close to the relatively unguarded borders with Nigeria and Chad.

There are only 30 wardens, who make regular week-long inspection tours. On one of these the head warden was killed by a poacher in April last year. Waza is closed from June to November, and the 8,000 visitors who come in the rest of the year are not enough to pay for its upkeep. — AFP.

## Gibraltar becomes a Nato headache

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, May 30

Spain became the sixteenth member country of Nato today, with the formal delivery in Washington, the seat of the alliance, of Spain's letter of accession to Nato. The motion was purely to put the matter on record.

The earliest that such a debate could take place, if indeed it does, would be June 8, the day the Prime Minister attends the Nato summit in Bonn.

The Secretary-General of the PSOE, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, has said that if Spain enters Nato on the basis of a majority vote in Parliament, as it did, he would consider taking Spain out of Nato the same way — through winning a parliamentary majority.

The possibility of that happening, increased with the resounding defeat of the UCD in the elections for the Andalusian regional parliament a week ago. It was the fifth straight defeat for the centre party in five regional elections.

The dispute with Britain over Gibraltar is the source of much of the opposition in Spain to Nato membership, even among members of the military establishment. Nato support for Britain in the Falklands conflict gave pro-Argentine Spaniards yet another reason for opposing membership.

In a brief ceremony at the State Department, Señor Alfonso Alvarez de Toledo, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, presented to Mr Walter Stessin, the Deputy Secretary of State, his "instrument of accession" to Nato (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Under Nato procedure this document, signed by King Juan Carlos, and ratified by all the 15 member nations, will be kept at the State Department in Washington. Spain will be formally welcomed as the newest of the alliance at the Nato summit in Bonn early next month.

American officials regard Spain's accession to Nato as an event of great importance in strengthening the alliance. Not only will Spain's membership be of strategic significance, but it will also help to consolidate what one senior State Department official described as "Nato's shared democratic values".

The leading parliamentary opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), reiterated its objection to Spanish membership, in a motion presented to the Congress of Deputies last Friday. However,

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The Government therefore forced a new bill through both houses with a series of confidence votes to seek a quick ruling from the court that legislation had been substantially modified and that the referendum therefore should go ahead.

The referendum was arranged because a small extreme left-wing party not represented in Parliament, Democrazia Parlamentaria, succeeded in gathering more than 500,000 signatures required by the constitution for a popular vote on repealing a law.

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## Wounded terrorist held in Rome

From John Earle Rome, May 30

Marcello Capuano, an alleged leader of the Red Brigades terrorist group, was in serious condition in hospital here today after being injured in a gunfight with police in the streets of the old Roman district of Trastevere yesterday afternoon. Arrested with him was a woman passenger on his motor scooter, named as Silvia Capelli. A man and a woman who were with them escaped.

Signor Capuano, aged 26, was believed by police to be a member of the Red Brigades Strategic Command with the code name of "Mavia", and was sentenced to 26 years' imprisonment in absentia for involvement in the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier of the United States Army.

His capture followed the discovery of two terrorists in Rome. One was a flat overlooking the prison where people facing trial for the assassination of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, are being held.

Police said they believed an attempt was being planned to free some of the defendants, as they found in the flat binoculars and notes on the movements and habits of prison guards.

• The Italian Parliament last night passed a new law on severance payments, designed to avoid the potentially devastating effects on industry of a "yes" vote in a national referendum set for June 13 on repealing existing legislation.

The Court of Cassation now has to examine urgently whether it is sufficiently different from the law passed in 1977 to enable the referendum to be cancelled.

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Film star  
death 'due  
to natural  
causes'

مكتبة مصر

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 31 1982

THE ARTS

Cinema

## An orphan seeks adoption

Does no one have any pity for a poor orphan girl who struck it lucky? It seems not. The world's most famous orphan *Annie*, brought to the screen at a cost of more than \$45m is being mercilessly gored by most of the major United States film critics.

Columbia Studios, producer Ray Stark and director John Huston, who spent the millions to dress her, have carefully orchestrated an outbreak of Annie mania to accompany her. Within the next few weeks, Americans will be bombarded with Annie T-shirts, books, records, lunch boxes, wind-up dolls singing "Tomorrow", Sandy dolls, Daddy Warbucks dolls, even Miss Hannigan dolls — gadgets, games and enough paraphernalia to overstock a nation full of toyshops.

They launched her with massive premieres in New York and Los Angeles. They've spent \$12m to advertise her coming with billboards, newspaper ads and a television blitz all designed to ensure that the most expensive debut in Hollywood history will be a roaring success. Sad to say, they have reckoned without the film. Now that she has been unveiled, *Annie* is in some danger of becoming the world's most expensive wall-flower.

The problem becomes apparent from the opening shot. *Annie* is sitting in her underwear at the orphanage window in the middle of the night warbling "Maybe". Aileen Quinn, chosen from more than 9,000 would-be *Annie*s, is red-haired, freckled, pert, pretty and

precociously talented. And that is the trouble. The only orphanage this kid could have come from is the school for the performing arts. She is too professional, too polished and about as child-like as Shirley Temple. It is hard to feel bad for this put-up orphan because she is so obviously going to end with her name in lights.

Then there is the fellow orphan. They chose actress Huston and choreographer Arlene Phillips turned the Herbert Hoover number, sung in the show among the Hooverville shacks where the refuse of the depression are forced to live, has disappeared. FDR's cabinet meeting in which the politicians end up singing the tot's anthem "Tomorrow" is no longer in evidence; the only sign of the depression is Miss Hannigan's fear of losing her job and a stray shot of an art seller in a street scene. For all the lavish sets there is less feeling of the Thirties here than there was on stage.

Why? Perhaps it was hard to laud FDR in a political atmosphere in the United States where Ronald Reagan is systematically dismantling the last vestiges of the New Deal.

Other aspects of *Annie* are in place. Miss Hannigan played as a combination of dyso and nymphomaniac by American television comedienne Carol Burnett, is there to supply the bellylaughs and Albert Finney does a perfect impersonation of John Huston. The characters of John Huston, the characters of John Huston, the Asp Warbucks' exotic servants,

are resurrected to little avail, but Broadway dancer Ann Reinking, as Warbucks' secretary, threatens every time she appears to steal the show with her endless legs and bounding walk.

All, however, may not be lost for *Annie*. The studio, which by Hollywood's business calculations has to take in three times its cost on the film just to break even, already has in hand some \$20m worth of television rights to the film. Theatre chains are paying higher chunks of their box office take to the studio than is normal, going as high as \$100,000.

After the initial critical barrage some softer reviews have been appearing and a feeling is growing that *Annie*, as the first big-budget movie for the summer season — Christmas was a disaster for film-makers — may have been too harshly scrutinized.

Importantly, the box-office take for the first weekend since its release, though not earth-shattering, has not been bad. In mid-June the picture opens nation-wide in more than 1,000 cinemas, which will be the real test of its durability. The film opens in London at the Odeon Leicester Square, on July 7.

More important of all, America's children have not yet been heard from. If *Annie* lives up to their expectations, they are the ones who will drag parents back again and again to see it. It is that kind of repeat business that will decide whether, despite the initial gloom for *Annie*, the sun will come out tomorrow.



Annie (Aileen Quinn) and Sandy — "Will the Sun come out Tomorrow?"

Opera

## Not fully in love



Eiddwen Harrhy as Fiordiligi, Robert Dean as Guglielmo in *Cosi fan tutte*

Opera North

Grand, Leeds

Massenet's Werther is an opera that has to be loved, and Opera North is, at the moment, only half in love with it. Where the orchestra draws us in, the singers push us back; where the music speaks, the actions, too often, keep silence. From the opening notes of the Prelude, we know that the English Northern Philharmonia — at least, conducted by Clive Timms, has its heart in the right place. Bouncing and braying for the rustics, caressing and urging the lovers' dissolving recitative, its solos sweetly sharpening our responses, it is all as *bien chanté* as Massenet could have wished.

Mark Henderson's lighting, too, one or two moments of crudity excepted, follows the score's every turn, tinting the changing seasons, fluctuating from green-yellow to blue-gold through the first interlude. It redeems, just. Maria Björnson's tiresome tangle of dead white tree roots hanging on four sides around the groups of furniture that pass for sets.

Without these aural and visual stimulants, the first act might well have fallen flat. Steven Pimlott's production does not, as yet, dapple the crowd and children scenes with the score's bright movement to offset the physical inactivity and emotional tension of the love scenes and soliloquies. And when Werther appears, hymning nature, there is something in John Brecknock's delivery, at once stately and curiously restrained, that makes us disinclined to believe a word of it. He is an experienced Werther, but it was difficult to believe on the first night that he was in love with love or anything else for that matter.

A combination of vocal strain and stiff movement desiccated the ebb and flow of world-weariness and elan that can help to oil the English translation on its way. Werther may be an archetype of the self-aware, lovelorn hero, but he must never be a mere caricature. Carol Wyatt's Charlotte keeps us at arm's length, too. Tense, hard, unyielding, vocally and physically, her music fails her and closer distorted vowels burn her off, for the most part, from the role and from her audience. Not so, ironically, with Stuart Halling's Albert, who makes the most of a hamless part, now with the lively human characterizations of the magistrate and neighbours from Thomas Lawlor,

Hillary Finch

Horowitz

Festival Hall

In all his long career I doubt that Vladimir Horowitz has ever before had to play against competition from the Pope. But of course the Festival Hall was packed once more for the second of his Saturday tea-time recitals, and no doubt it would be so if he appeared every week in London, not just twice in a generation.

Surely his only reason for keeping himself so scarce must be that more standing ovations would embarrass him, at a Horowitz recital they are *de rigueur*. His showmanship demands a similarly spectacular response, besides being thoroughly justified by his confidence that he knows how to delight his public in his unique manner.

Where others play piano music, he simply plays piano, and it seemed almost an irrelevance that here he was choosing sonatas by Scarlatti, some Chopin, some Liszt and two Rachmaninov preludes, for what he was really performing was Horowitz.

I tried in Chopin's F Minor ballad to follow his performance in this score, but the notes on paper seemed quite alien and confusing besides the dazzling clarity and personality of the sounds. And though in this and other performances there were accidents that betrayed age, everywhere there was the special distinction of melody so vivid, alive and fundamental in his character that it would be a discourtesy to call it song-like; rather Horowitz's *cantabile* appeared the model that the greatest singers try to visit in his unique manner.

The secret of that melody would seem to lie in the way each note blooms after it has been attacked, so that its weight is shifted into the resonance, and the piano becomes an instrument of idealized bells.

But I am at a loss to explain the subtler effects: the tentative fragility on the very edge of being awkward, the rampart power that never sounds forced, or obliges the instrument to be less than beautiful, the layers of pearl screen and silk that Horowitz can draw and disclose to change and charm his sound, or the ironies that can steal in to reveal him not only as angel but as divine clown.

Paul Griffiths

LSO/Sinopoli

Festival Hall

I find no music more terrifying, besides perhaps Stockhausen's phantasmagoric nightmare *Trans*, than Mahler's sixth symphony, by the London Symphony Orchestra under the electrifying direction of the Italian composer and conductor Giuseppe Sinopoli. Nothing hangs on the memory: the gusty energy of the bright blue opening, Fernando and Guglielmo swaying with their shadows from a spiral staircase as from a ship's mast; the tertetto of silhouettes against the horizon; the swirling sea mists, veils, and masks leading into the wedding's play-within-a-play. And, not least, there is Despina, in Kate Flowers at last a character as substantial and detailed as her music, worldly wise yet vulnerable, knowing and feeling so much more than she says.

For these strengths, a little subtlety has been sacrificed, yes: the production can, in some unnecessarily overstated business, trip over its own cleverness from time to time. And David Lloyd-Jones' musical direction does not yet combine sweetness and strength, vitality and sophistication. It is not the *Cosi* one would want to see or hear every day, but surely because it takes a little for granted, catch it while you can. After Leeds it travels with *Werther* to Norwich, Nottingham and York.

Stanley Sadie

Concert

poorly onward whenever textures thickened and harmonies ripened, until the final, perfectly placed pianissimo horn chord bade a lingering, regretful farewell to happiness.

For the rest, Fate held sway, mocking with its blue denims, kept up his characteristic martial rhythm or its woodwind shrieks, threatening with repeated major-minor horn chords. It was, under Mr Sinopoli's operatic direction on Thursday night, a process of disintegration.

The gaudy colours of Mahler's massive orchestration are splattered on his vast canvas, spread as though too much paint had been applied to the brush. But this reading was both urgent and cogent, the first movement made to sound, in purely abstract terms, quite obviously like a sonata, in spite of the atmospheric effects of ghostly cowbells and so on which threatened to break it up into a meandering, meaningless dream.

Even in the innocence of the trio section in the Scherzo, a feeling of oppression was heightened by the almost disdainful parody of the music which surrounded it. There was no mimicry or schmaltz; it was the composer hemmed in by an inevitable which he confronts in the virtuous finale. Here all went wild, the LSO brass and wind relishing their punishing lines while the evening had supplied reliable, occasionally glorious sound, ploughed valiantly onward. We were denied the final hammer blow which signifies Mahler's capitulation to death. He himself dithered over it, understandably.

Stephen Pettitt

John Cage

St James, Chillingworth Road

At the age of 70 most artists can look back on a body of work which is beginning to be assessed as something single and substantial. John Cage's great achievement, however, is to be leaving behind him not a trail of masterpieces but an atmosphere.

Of course, he has not found it possible to avoid creating the odd important composition, like the prepared piano Sonatas and Interludes which John Tilbury played in the Cage weekender that has just opened the Almeida Festival. But such works are incidental to the logic of purposelessness that Cage has pursued for half a century, irrelevant to his larger aims, of being random, eccentric, omnivorous, provocative and messy.

*Roaratorio* is all of these things. It is the latest in a series of jamborees where a great many things happen at once, and it says much for the distinctiveness of the Cage atmosphere that the experience provided, at the performance on Saturday evening, was quite similar to the weariness of his *Andante moderato*, which Mahler had trouble in deciding to put before or after the Scherzo in his classical four-movement scheme, shows any sign of his outward contentment at the time he wrote it. Mr Sinopoli, placing it third, was careful not to allow the more passionate passages to become sentimental, instead propelling the music pur-

nobody else could get away with what he does.

Described as "an Irish circus on Finnegans Wake", *Roaratorio* is something less than a good night out in a Dublin pub.

The composer himself, a spry, amiable figure in his blue denims, kept up his narration from Joyce for more than an hour, during which time we were also treated to sporadic contributions from fiddle, pipes, flutes, voice and a virtuoso father-son duo on strummed drums while the tape rolled on with sounds of water singing and a screaming baby.

The audience halfheartedly wandered in a former church of decrepit brick and timber, some mesmerized, some slightly bored, some slightly amused. These things happened. It was all rather gently, and rather out of date.

Paul Griffiths

Northern Sinfonia/Vásáry

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Like so many skilled instrumentalists who take up the baton, Tamás Vásáry brings to the art of conducting a number of precious insights but also some flaws in technique. The first movement was conducted on Friday showed both sides: the opening Allegro of Mozart's Symphony No.33 was energetic, gracefully shaded, and full of happily expressed inner detail, yet the broad control over pace was unsure, and when ideas recurred, one sensed a change of gear — or, worse, the need for confessionally truthfulness.

"He always tells you exactly what he feels," said Kingsley Amis. "None of the sentiments is dreamt up for the occasion".

It is hard, reading Larkin's poetry, not to believe this: hearing him read them it is impossible.

Verses like "Man hands on misery to man. It deepens like a coastal shelf. Get out

as early as you can, and don't have any kids yourself", is harsh enough on the printed page. Flatly recited in the

author's morose voice it is terrible.

Snell sensitively matches his visual accompaniments to the poems. High Windows, as Andrew Motion points out, begins in the colloquial style Larkin publicly advocates but ends in the symbolist Yeatsian manner he claims to have abjured. For its opening Snell filmed student couples walking through the kind of red-brick, brutalist, urban landscape Larkin detests, then as the poem modulates into reverie, fixes on a still image, a pensive photograph of the young Larkin, his thick spectacles holding a gleam of hopeful light like that in the "sun-comprehending glass" of the poem's last stanza.

Larkin reads his own poems in a voice which is both ponderous and faint, as though he were an ancient gramophone in need of rewinding. It is a style of delivery well-suited to his recurrent themes: spiritual degeneration, age and loss. It intensifies the poems' sense of confessional truthfulness.

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authors and critics are filming many of them black and white, and in finding poet's office in Bryan Jones Library settles revealing details without distracting fuss.

The programme is a bration of his 60th bir Christopher Ricks, Bennett and Andrew pay tribute to his Kingsley Amis descent as "technically the remarkable artist Auden, possibly Tennyson".

All this is fine of ably just but for completeness. By one perhaps have Larkin's dissenting voice, poetry and

marred by a grudging conservatism. The anti-modernist bias of his selections for the Oxford Book of Twentieth Century Verse was rightly criticized by those who value Eliot higher than Betjeman.

Going, Going he laments the passing of "The shadows, the meadows, the lanes, The guildhalls, the carved stones". It is an understandable attitude but a dangerous one for a poet. A man whose imagination is furnished with images from a British Tourist Authority brochure is not likely to be able to say much that is fresh, creative and pertinent to the way we have to live now.

Lucy Hughes-Hallett

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THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 31 1982

الجمعة 15

## A WHITSUN TO REMEMBER

The Visit — no need to say whose seems to be going remarkably well. The English have not gone mad for Pope John Paul II. They would have been letting down their own national traditions and international reputation if they had. They have had the good taste, on the whole, not to treat the occasion as the equivalent of the World Cup, or even the Royal Wedding, though much of the media coverage might have incited them to do so. Fewer than expected have actually turned out to line the streets and buy souvenirs, in spite of the perfect weather. (The latter may actually have deterred the casual Pope-watcher, either by making the garden or sea-side seem more attractive or, in a ricochet effect, by making him expect prohibitive traffic-jams.) The response has been serious, never rowdy, but overwhelmingly warm. The Pope has preached to congregations running into hundreds of thousands — millions if one includes the television audience. For the Roman Catholic population of England he has provided that sense of joy, courage, and spiritual uplift that they were hoping for. The rest of us have been given much to respond to, and much to think about. The combination of the power of the man's personality and the majesty of his office is almost troubling.

The moment of supreme symbolic significance, even if technically outside the context of this "pastoral" visit, was, of course Saturday's service in Canterbury Cathedral — a moment that can hardly have failed to move anyone who watched it. The sense of humility and sin-

cerity, of happiness achieved through a painful effort, was almost palpable, when the Pope addressed his "dear brothers and sisters" of the Anglican Communion, whom I love and long for... What emphasis, what passion there was in the laborious Polish articulation of those English syllables, unfamiliar yet heavily charged with meaning. "How happy I am to be able to speak directly to you today in this great Cathedral!" There can surely have been no Anglican there, and few elsewhere, who did not share his happiness, and his longing at that moment.

Beside the richness of that human contact, the common declaration with Archbishop Ruadie may seem almost prosaic. When the feeling of unity in Christ is so strong, what need we any further international commissions, one is tempted to ask. But churches do not live by charisma alone. Belief implies doctrine, and church implies organization. That the Pope can be welcomed in Canterbury Cathedral, and can agree to come there as a guest of the Church of England, is already something wonderful. But he cannot yet say Mass in the church where Thomas Becket fell. There are many things about the faith, and about its earthly organization, on which Anglicans and Roman Catholics do not yet agree.

Much therefore depended on that common declaration, and there is much cause for rejoicing that it turns out to be a worthy fruit of the Pope's visit. The work of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, so recently completed and so

## THE SUPPLY SIDE HAS TO GIVE

President Reagan could not have had a worse parting gift before setting out for the Versailles economic summit than the one given to him by Congress last week. Now that the House of Representatives has decisively rejected budget proposals put forward by Republican Congressmen (and acceptable to the Administration), it seems very unlikely that any compromise to cut the United States' budget deficit can be achieved. Ever since he put forward his budget proposals early this year, the President has faced a series of defeats. In the Senate, he was forced to abandon his own budget plans and adopt an alternative programme put forward by Republican Senators. In the House of Representatives, proposals which are broadly consistent with the decisions of the Senate have been rejected in favour of alternatives giving more money to health care.

There are two quite separate issues at stake in assessing what needs to be done to the United States' budget. The first is how much has to be achieved in the way of reducing projected budget deficits in the years ahead. On present trends these could be over 200,000m dollars by 1985, more than even the United States' economy can afford. Both the administration and Congress have been forced to realise that deficits like this

are a recipe for disaster. But they have failed to reach any consensus of a second issue, just how the cut in the deficit is to be made.

The issues which divide Congress and the President are predictable ones.

The Democrats want more money for social services and the poor, and less money for defence. The Republicans in Congress and the Administration want to roll back the social programmes, increase defense spending and go ahead with big tax cuts. These issues are difficult enough in themselves. This year they are allied to an election campaign for Congress which means that most Congressmen have no interest in reaching an agreement. Any measure to reduce the size of the deficit is bound to be unpleasant to take; so it is natural that Congressmen wanting to get re-elected should try to put off taking it until after the election.

Natural, perhaps, but extremely damaging for the long term health of the American economy. Interest rates in the US have stayed very high whilst inflation has come down. This means that in real terms interest rates are at higher levels than have been seen since the slump of 1929. The prospect of huge federal budget deficits will keep interest rates at that level for some time to come. Unless Congress and the

mortgage finance and the subsequent consideration by building societies of cheque accounts and new Building Societies Act is the creation of an atmosphere in which it is possible to debate the future of both institutions... No doubt banks will continue to provide finance for house purchase, but building societies are likely to remain the traditional source of this finance. I would draw your attention, however, to another modest, but important, proposal for the future of building societies which allows them to retain their traditional form of security — the house — and at the same time contribute to British business recovery...

For many people a large proportion of their personal wealth is tied up in the house in which they live. By early middle age their mortgage is well on the way to being paid off, but, in effect, the part of their personal assets represented by their house is frozen and unavailable to finance enterprise. If building societies offered additional mortgage facilities on the house to a prospective small business owner, or somebody else's, hopefully with success, and in time employing others.

An example may illustrate the idea with more clarity. Say a house worth £50,000 has a mortgage outstanding of £10,000; a potential investor could take a further mortgage for £5,000 for investment in a business. No doubt this £5,000 would do no more than supplement the total amount of capital needed, rather than provide the total source of

finance required. However, this proposal would provide a most useful source of finance to supplement recent Government initiatives, such as the loan guarantee scheme and various business development packages provided by banks, particularly as it could take the form of equity capital.

The £5,000 loan would be relatively cheap for the investor as well, with 13.5% per cent interest, comparing favourably with the 17.18% per cent interest on other sources of finance now available. He would also have a longer period for repayment.

I have been assured that no legislation exists which would prohibit building societies undertaking such further advances.

Exactly. But they sometimes make mistakes. In June 1981 the German intelligence staff never knew that the invasion would come in the Pas de Calais, not in Normandy, with the result that divisions which might have endangered the first landings were kept well away from the battle area to guard against an imagined threat. In December 1944 the Allies failed to read the signs of a coming enemy offensive in the Ardennes, the most lightly-held sector of their front.

Intelligent but uninformed speculation may unwittingly give a damaging hint of the truth. It was partly to prevent inadvertent betrayal of his plans that Montgomery took the war correspondent so much into confidence before Alamein. There and in the South Atlantic now, the limited number of tactical options open to the British commander makes speculation particularly dangerous.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP BAYLISS,  
Deputy Chairman,  
Association of Independent  
Businesses,  
As from: 38 Chancery Lane, WC2.  
May 27.

## Stansted airport

From Mr Graham Bright, MP for Luton East (Conservative)  
Sir, The arguments put forward (feature, May 19) by your Transport Correspondent, Michael Baily, in favour of a major expansion of Stansted airport to cater for 15 million passengers a year rest on a number of fallacies.

A fifth terminal at Heathrow would provide this extra capacity at half the cost (although it could not be regarded as a substitute for the second stage of expanding Stansted's capacity by a further 35 million as Mr Baily so implausibly imagines). Together with second terminal Gatwick and full utilisation of the existing capacity at Luton and Stansted, the present system has enough flexibility to cope with the anticipated level of passenger traffic to the end of the 1990s.

Both the British Airports Authority and your correspondent ignore the unnecessary additional costs to the airlines of developing Stansted: these costs ultimately have to be borne by air travellers. And they seek to minimise the environmental damage which will be done to north-west Essex.

Until the British Airports Authority's monopoly is broken, it will not be possible to devise a sensible solution to the capital's air traffic problems, let alone provide positive help to Scotland and the regions.

Yours sincerely,  
GRAHAM BRIGHT,  
House of Commons.

## Aid to business

From Mr P. A. Bayliss  
Sir, One pleasing aspect of the moves made by the banks into

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Long-term attitudes to a Falklands settlement

From Sir Duncan Wilson

Sir, Now that our forces are nearer to recovering the Falklands there is a great and probably brief opportunity for our political leaders to exercise far-sighted statesmanship, without incurring the charges of weakness or of wrong-headed aggression.

In the field of international politics there have been some gains. We have demonstrated that we are not to be trifled with and that we still (just) have extremely efficient conventional forces. We have shown that aggression does not always pay.

However, the balance of gain and loss in this field is likely to be very different if we do not work immediately and openly for a viable long-term settlement. The dangers of the present situation are apparent. The war over the Falklands has greatly weakened United States influence in Latin America and has opened the way to increased Soviet influence there. For these reasons alone the bitterness of defeat must be tempered if at all possible, and the chance of cooperation before too long with (among others) the Argentines in the South Atlantic area must be emphasised. They have already paid a price for aggression.

Another important item in the long-term balance is the effect of the recent crisis on Nato and the EEC. Member countries gave valuable support at a crucial stage, but many of them must have been unhappy at the employment of a substantial part of Nato's naval strength in such distant waters. The necessary burden of defence in the South Atlantic must be both reduced and shared.

The interests and importance of the United Nations must also be born in mind. It is easy to sneer at the United Nations' ineffectiveness, but it can still have a very useful part to play. We were glad enough at the time of the Security Council's Resolution 502, the Secretary General did his best for a diplomatic solution and might have succeeded.

### A lack of support

From Mrs Carolyn E. Lowe

Sir, As an American living full time in Britain, I find it increasingly frustrating to note an acute lack of positive rhetoric and conviction emerging from Washington in support of Britain and her cause in the South Atlantic. Allowing for and acknowledging that there was time when it was appropriate and potentially beneficial for the Reagan administration to maintain their position of even-handedness while trying to effect successful negotiations for Britain and Argentina, I feel that the time for a far more assertive and unqualified level of support for Britain from the Reagan administration is long overdue.

### Media attitudes

From Mr John Hope

Sir, During the past 24 hours I have happened to be in conversation with 12 individuals, ranging from two house painters to a university don, three of them women, and have listened to their opinions about the Falklands

To simplify, three were, in varying degrees, "against" it, the remainder "for" it. What they all agreed, however, was their disgust or anger at the "masochistic relish" with which the media are reporting British losses.

You conclude (May 27) by saying the loss of hope rather than loss of life is the factor that decides wars. By its negative and defeatist reporting the media seem to be doing their best to ensure that, in this war, hope will be the second casualty.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HOPE,  
20 Summer Place, SW7.  
May 27.

### War reporting

From Mr R. F. Bennett

Sir, Mr Wain's reply (May 17) to Mr Downie's criticism (May 11) of the BBC's speculation about British moves round the Falkland Islands does not hold water. "It is the task of the intelligence staff," he writes, "to put themselves into their opponents' shoes and to assess options, capabilities, perceptions and intentions".

Exactly. But they sometimes make mistakes. In June 1981 the German intelligence staff never knew that the invasion would come in the Pas de Calais, not in Normandy, with the result that divisions which might have endangered the first landings were kept well away from the battle area to guard against an imagined threat. In December 1944 the Allies failed to read the signs of a coming enemy offensive in the Ardennes, the most lightly-held sector of their front.

Intelligent but uninformed speculation may unwittingly give a damaging hint of the truth. It was partly to prevent inadvertent betrayal of his plans that Montgomery took the war correspondent so much into confidence before Alamein. There and in the South Atlantic now, the limited number of tactical options open to the British commander makes speculation particularly dangerous.

Yours faithfully,  
Ralph Bennett,  
Association of Independent  
Businesses,  
As from: 38 Chancery Lane, WC2.  
May 27.

### Suez and now

From Dame Alix Meynell

Sir, In drawing what he calls parallels between today and Suez, Anthony Eden's biographer (feature, May 15) ignores almost all the basic facts. The Suez Canal was not British sovereign territory to the company and we were the aggressors on Egyptian territory, not the aggressed against, as now too the Falklands; Eden did not seek the support and help of the United Nations and kept even Eisenhower in ignorance; France and Israel were then our only allies.

It may be that many of the present generation do not realise that our Suez adventure was condemned not only by the United States and Canada but with conviction and fervour by a wide section of the British people of all parties — to their lasting honour Anthony Nutall and the late Edward Boyle resigned from the Government.

Much of the serious press too, especially *The Guardian* and *The Economist*, maintained their opposition, even as British planes and British troops landed on Egyptian territory; there were huge protest public meetings in Trafalgar Square and the Albert Hall, lead by Gaitskell and Nye Bevan.

To call all this protest of "weak sisters" and their reasons mere opportunism is a gross distortion of history.

Yours faithfully,  
ALIX MEYNELL,  
The Grey House,  
Barn Street,  
Lavenham,  
Suffolk,  
May 27.

### South Atlantic fund

From Mr R. B. Cruse

Sir, To send money to the South Atlantic Fund we must write a complicated six-line address and add a stamp, thus giving the Post Office profit from others' generosity.

Could not the Post Office encourage contributions and itself show generosity by making the address just "South Atlantic Fund, Freepost, London"?

Yours faithfully,  
R. B. CRUSE,  
3 Alfred Road,  
New Milton, Hampshire.

What then does the future hold for the Caribbean?

Yours sincerely,  
R. J. McNALLY,  
10 Burwood Court,  
Canongate Road,  
Forest Hill, SE23.

Peruvian intervention

From Mrs J. A. McCoubrey

Sir, Frank Johnson (May 26) is surely mistaken in believing that it is Senator Paddington who is Mr Foot's powerful Peruvian negotiator. Paddington has lived for too long at number 32 Windsor Gardens to have any credibility with the Argentines.

It must be Aunt Lucy in whom Mr Foot pins his hopes. She, you will recall, still lives in Peru, in the Home for Retired Bears.

Yours sincerely,  
J. McCoubrey,  
15 Brauncewell Road,  
Cranwell,  
Sleaford,  
Lincolnshire.

Venezuelan claims

From Mr R. J. McNally

Sir, Venezuelan claims are not only confined to the Latin American mainland, as reported by your correspondent (May 20).

As well as claiming some two thirds of Guyana, they also make potential claims to Trinidad, as is evident from a government statement of the week April 11, 1982:

Venezuelan solidarity with Argentina. Military action must be ambiguous or illegal. Venezuelan solidarity ought to be doubted as we are

victims of British colonialism dating from 12 years before our independence when the islands of Trinidad were taken by the Captain General of Venezuela.

What then does the future hold for the Caribbean?

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McNALLY,  
10 Burwood Court,  
Canongate Road,  
Forest Hill, SE23.

Art and morals

From Miss Anne Redmon

Sir, Pier Paul Read's agonized complaint (May 22) against the abuse of sexuality in the modern novel makes interesting, even refreshing reading; but he does Catholism (to which I adhere myself), art and sexuality a disservice if he seeks to negate the last in order to support the first.

The responsibility of the novelist, it seems to me, is precisely to come to terms with the evil in himself through his characters, and he can redeem that evil insofar as he interprets it and mediates his conquest of it for others.

The Catholic artist must go further still I think. His struggle with darkness must be shared not only with his readers but with God who ultimately takes a hand in all he writes, thinks or does. This can be such a painful business that it is hard to see how Mr Read can say that "Art portrays the pleasures of this life, not the next".

Perhaps the debased representation of the sexual union in modern writing characterizes, much, a faithless, loveless age.

Surely Mr Read would acknowledge that the central act of marriage, both reflects and celebrates the love of God incarnate in His Church. The soft porn which sometimes parades itself as modern literature is offensive; but a failure to recognize the holiness there is, even in a damaged Creation, may be more dangerous. After all, Christ loves it so much that He chose to enter it, died to save it, and has redeemed it.

Yours faithfully,

ANNE REDMON,  
49 Broomhouse Road, SW6.

May 22.

Flagging spirits

From Mr Geoffrey Brain

Sir, Deciding to partake of a har-

lunch at a hostelry in the

Berkshire countryside last Tues-

day, May 24, I was impressed to

see on arrival that outside, flying

proudly from a flag pole, was the

Union Jack. How patriotic I thought! There to celebrate the landing in the Falklands, or was it perhaps because it was Empire Day of old?

Not so, as when I inquired



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 29: The Prince of Wales this morning attended a Service in Canterbury Cathedral.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, President of the International Council, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, was present this evening

at a Ball in aid of United World Colleges at Brodlands, Romsey, Hampshire.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

An art auction in aid of the Tropical Health Unit, Institute of Child Health, London University, The Leonard Cheshire Foundation International, and the Disabilities Study Unit will be held on June 8 at the Belgian Embassy residence, 36 Belgrave Square, at 6pm.

### Forthcoming marriage

Mr A. B. Dick-Cleland

and Miss N. H. Green The engagement is announced between Alastair, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Dick-Cleland, of Hawkhurst, Kent, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Green, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

### Marriage

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Seddon-Brown and the Hon Mrs R. Wrottesley

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Dorking, Surrey, of Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Seddon-Brown, Scots Guards, son of the late Major Dennis Seddon-Brown and of Mrs Neil Fletcher, of The Old Vicarage, Shipton Bellinger, Hampshire, and the Hon Mrs Georgina Wrottesley, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Clifton, of Dummer House, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Canon P. T. Ashton officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was a sister of the late Dame Valerie Phillips-Haines and Fiona Seddon-Brown. Major A. M. H. Joscelyne was best man.

A reception was held at Dummer House and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

### Provision of legislation

On May 24 Transport Bill, read on report and adjourned.

On May 25: The Finance Bill and read the third time by the House of Commons.

On May 26: The Social Security and Employment Bill, which passed the remaining stages in the House of Commons.

On May 27: Northern Ireland Bill in committee and ad-

vised.

On May 24: Aviation Security Bill, Criminal Justice Bill, Financial Control Bill, Finance Bill further considered in the House of Commons.

On May 25: Social Security and Employment Bill, read the first time by the House of Commons.

On May 26: The Finance Bill read the second time by the House of Commons.

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# Lendl defeated by precocious Swede Wilander

From Rex Bellamy, Paris

Ivan Lendl, who has been favorite to win the men's singles title, was beaten 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2 by Mats Wilander, of Sweden, aged 17, in the fourth round of the French Championship here today. The young favorite had taken the first set, but lost two sets ago, and this was his first five-set match. It lasted three hours and 59 minutes.

Lendl lost last year's final in five sets to Bjorn Borg, who won the first set of his second-round match in 1974 at the age of 16. There was no Borg in the draw this time — or was there? It must have seemed to Lendl that, except for Wilander's curly hair, Borg's other hair was still there, though there are still some players around who could confound that expectation too.

The last eight women are all known: Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova, Lucy Robson, Andrea Jaeger plays Virginia Ruzici, Hana Mandlikova plays Tracy Austin, and Zina Garrison plays Martina Navratilova.

On the other day, Mats Gustavsson, 17, of Sweden, qualifying for a hymn of praise. Aged 18, she comes from Houston, Texas, where she made a name for herself in public school competition. This sturdy little blonde player, who has tournament as a professional, but has beaten two seeds, Betty Bunge and Mima Jausovec.

This, though, was Wilander's day. It was certainly no day for those Swedish journalists who write in morning newspapers that the tournament is over already, and those newspapers will not publish news of what Wilander did to Lendl — "doubtless," seeped through to the lad's homeland.

At the end of a long day Sam Torrance, of Britain, was sent off in front of 21,200, two strokes ahead of Toey Jackie. All three took 73, one over par, and their positions relative to each other are therefore unchanged.

Since they took five hours to complete their round in broad sunshine and almost imperceptible heat, there was an air of disappointment for all the collective yearnings for Jackie, the 19-year-old Englishman, to become the legend he left behind in the younger generation in their place.

Only three are below par for the tournament, for although there were eight rounds under the card during the day, none came from a player in a position of prominence. How to explain this? Curiously, it may be because of the course itself, which is not as good as Hillsdale, and the weather, which was overcast, though the wind had swung through almost 180 degrees, since the championship began on Friday so that Hillsdale and presented three facets of club selection has been something of a mystery.

Since Bernard Gallacher, on 215 (yesterday) and John Bland, the South African, on 217 (74), are the nearest challengers, it might seem that the winner must come from among these five, but Lendl does not see it that way.

Another within six does it the lead, he is still in the hunt, but although that brings five more players under the umbrella, it would still exclude Nick Faldo, the winner for the last two years and three times in a row.

Two early birdies yesterday brought him back to par, but he finished with a third 73 and lay on three over par, seven strokes behind.

The highlight of Torrance's round was an eagle three at the 11th, the last twelfth of Jackie's four pars at the fifth. Torrance, with a helpful breeze, unleashed his drive on the 18th, and, although down the 14th, left him only an eight-iron to that 515-yard green. He hit that eight-foot putt seemed child's play.

The fifth, into the wind yesterday, played long, yet Jackie had just left off his second. A second part from two and a half feet, clipped one and a half feet past and the third corkscrewed out. All this under the eye of a devoted wife on their 15th wedding anniversary.

The highlight of the first set was the smash in which Kronk, serving at 4-2, fell to 4-0. He finally clinched a 5-2 lead. The fifth seed lost two match points at 5-3 in the second set but had no difficulty in the next game, the vital shot being a

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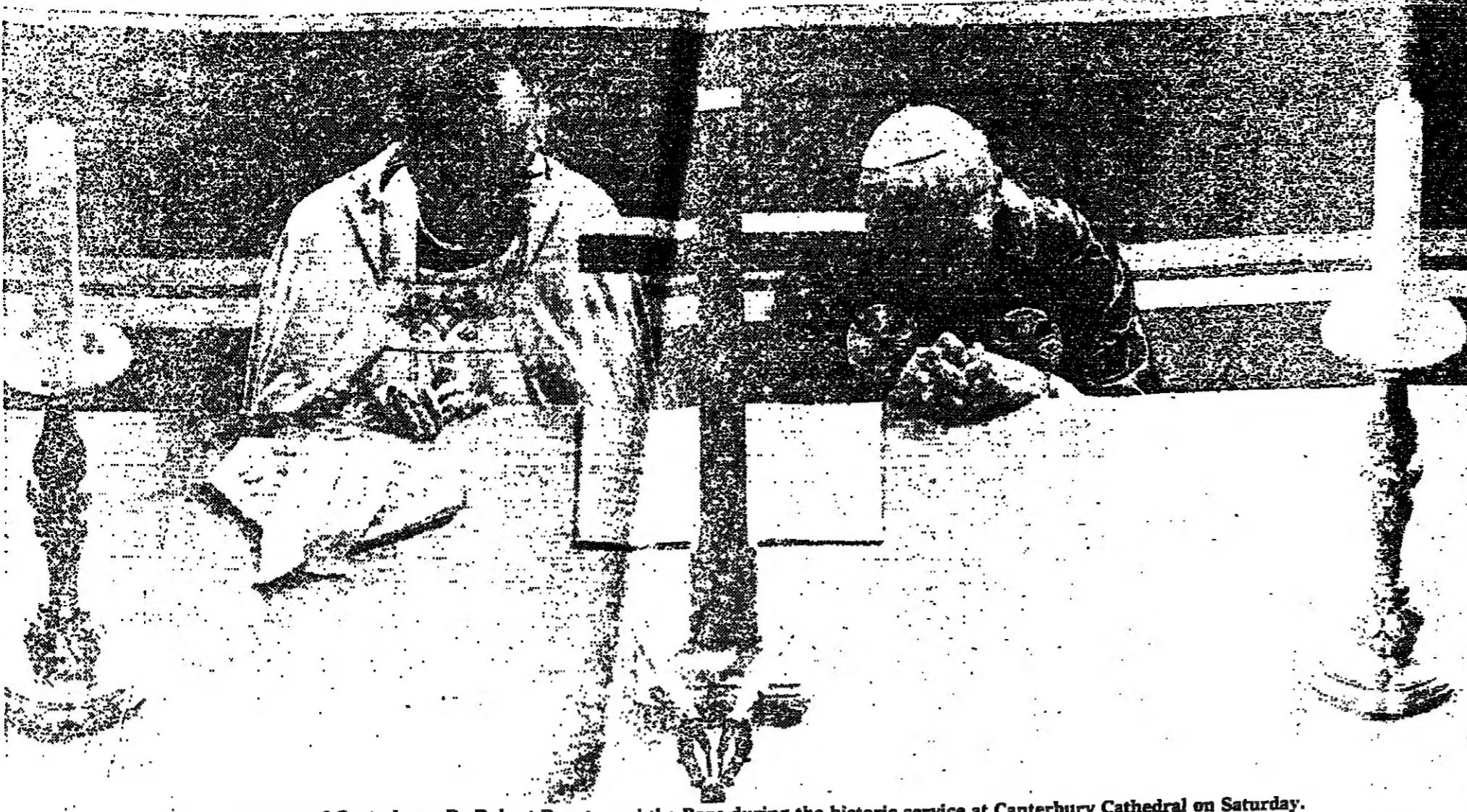
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The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and the Pope during the historic service at Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday.

## Special brew, but crowds smaller than expected

by Sandra Hempel

While the Pope received a tumultuous welcome from the people of Liverpool, the numbers who turned out to greet him at Wembley and Canterbury fell short of official expectations.

In the south east, Saturday was almost trouble-free for the police and the ambulance service, but stallholders and souvenir sellers were left out of pocket and disappointed.

Police estimate that fewer than 100,000 attended the Mass at Wembley on Saturday, although many more were forecast. Around 5,000 occupied the enclosures immediately outside the national football stadium instead of the expected 100,000, nearly all the hamburger and hot dog caravans and newspaper stands reported losses.

Kent police had expected at least 100,000 for the Pope's visit to Canterbury on Saturday morning and feared dangerous congestion in the narrow medieval streets leading to the cathedral.

The turnout was between 25,000 and 30,000, however,

and the crowd was little more than two or three deep near the Mini Gate where the Pope's entourage entered the cathedral grounds.

While the welcome was warm and friendly in the south-east, it did not compare with the scenes in Coventry yesterday, where 350,000 attended the Mass, or in Liverpool, where an estimated 200,000 cheered themselves hoarse at the airport last night.

Police described the Wembley crowd as magnificent, although stallholders were upset as they contemplated their unsold wares. Each had to pay £150 for a site and towards the end of the day many were reporting takings of less than £50.

As spectators made their way home from Wembley in the early evening, nearly all the official souvenir stalls were left with large numbers of papal mugs, glasses, scarves, portraits and spoons.

At Canterbury, where shops brimmed over with mementoes and the local

brewery offered a special brew called Pontif's Pleasure, the price of official programmes had dropped from £1.50 in the morning to 50p by midday.

There was some disappointment among the Canterbury crowds when the Pope's vehicle sped past too quickly for most to catch more than a fleeting glimpse of him, and when a gas leak caused the route out of the city to be changed at the last moment, depriving many of a chance to see the procession.

The Rev David Miles Board, head of Catholic Information Services said last night that the fine weather and the threat of cancellation of the visit contributed to the turnout being smaller than anticipated.

Figures for the visit at the half way stage show a considerable reduction on those forecast in a Gallup Poll taken between May 5 and 10. At events up to last night, attendances totalled about 750,000, compared with Gallup's prediction of 1.5 million.

Secular issues likely to be of immediate concern to the crowds he has addressed. On arrival at Liverpool he observed that it was a great sea port also, and prayed for the souls of those lost at sea.

The city had known suffering and great poverty, he said, and he described unemployment as "one of the

## Liverpool's jobless tragedy causes papal concern

Continued from page 1

Among those represented were the Quakers, the Methodist Church, the Greek Orthodox Church, Baptist Union, the Church of Scotland, the United Reformed Church, the Church in Wales, the New Testament Church of God and the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The Pope told them he felt there was already a degree of communion between them, but that this had to find more concrete expression. He told the goodwill the participants had towards the Roman Catholic Church, and of how this was tempered by objections to certain practices and disciplines, particularly over marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics.

The Pope has not neglected secular issues likely to be of immediate concern to the crowds he has addressed. On arrival at Liverpool he observed that it was a great sea port also, and prayed for the souls of those lost at sea.

The city had known suffering and great poverty, he said, and he described unemployment as "one of the

major problems facing society as a whole." It tended to sow seeds of bitterness, division, and even violence, he declared shortly before his drive to the city centre which would carry him through Toxteth.

The Bishop of Edinburgh, the Most Rev Alastair Haggart, who is chairman of the ecumenical division of the British Council of Churches, said afterwards: "I was delighted and surprised with the attention and knowledge

with which the Pope engaged in our discussions and the very positive way in which he responded to some of the issues raised."

"The young, unable to find a job, feel cheated of their dreams, while those who have lost their jobs feel rejected and useless. This tragedy affects every aspect of life, from the material and physical to the mental and spiritual. It therefore very much concerns the church..."



Demonstrators opposed to the Pope's visit in Trafalgar Square yesterday.

Peter Nichols/The Pope's weekend

## When in Canterbury a Pope stands up

Who was this John Paul at Canterbury? I say this John Paul because he was so different from the Pope John Paul II I know in Rome that I wonder if we cannot start thinking about the weekend that produced John Paul III.

I suppose all popes are occupationally liable to suffer problems about their own identity. No sooner are they elected than they are asked, there in that awesome Sistine Chapel, what name they want to adopt for the new life facing them and for the history books.

Karol Wojtyla chose John Paul II to help keep alive the name of his unfortunate predecessor who chose to be called John Paul and died little more than a month later, crushed by the magnitude of the change in his life.

Unlike other modern popes, Wojtyla is often referred to by his real surname, as if his personality is so strong that the rather clumsy pair of names he accepted on election hardly suit him. But he normally leaves no one in doubt that Karol Wojtyla or John Paul II, whatever you prefer to call him, sees himself in the fullest possible way as St Peter's successor.

Like any other pope, his entry at a formal ceremony at St Peter's brings the insistent tones from the choir of the "tu es petrus", reminding him that "thou art Peter".

Canterbury was a great occasion for obvious reasons and the atmosphere of greatness was not missed. That fact will not have escaped the Pope either because if anybody has a sense of occasion it is him. Usually they are occasions which he can easily dominate. On Saturday he was the guest, a revered guest, but a man in a totally unfamiliar situation.

And throughout, John Paul II must have constantly been moved not only by history but by his own personal aspirations.

One effect of his near murder is said to have been to make him more emotive. It is enough to explain that expression on Saturday of deep, sometimes painful, concentration, the intimate Wojtyla, not the famed mover of the masses.

The more familiar figure returned in the evening at Wembley, but there is a chance, a hope, that this introspective Wojtyla may keep coming back to give us glimpses of John Paul III.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Princess Anne attends an open Day to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of PHAB at Wilton House, Wiltshire, 3.

Princess Anne, Duchess of Gloucester arrives at Wings House, Corby, Northamptonshire, 3, and visits The Pole Fair with pageants and country dancing, 3.10. Later Princess Alice opens Wings House Club House, 4.10.

#### Exhibitions

Paintings and drawings by Dale Stewart, Harbours Arts Centre, Irvine; Mon to Fri 6.30 to 11, Sat and Sun 12.30 to 2.30. (from today until June 25)

Pictures of the Tiller Girl; includes a painting by Walter Sickert taken from a photograph called 'High Steppers'; also includes other works by Sickert.

Princess Anne, Duchess of Gloucester arrives at Wings House, Corby, Northamptonshire, 3, and visits The Pole Fair with pageants and country dancing, 3.10. Later Princess Alice opens Wings House Club House, 4.10.

Curtains, or A New Life for Old Masters, the story of Britain's lost and recovered treasures, Adam Smith Theatre, Bennoch Road, Kirkcaldy; Mon to Sat 10 to 9, closed Sun (until June 26).

Nineteenth Century German Drawings, exhibition of sixty-five drawings and watercolours by some of the most prominent

personalities in nineteenth century German art, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30.

Sculpture by Rosie Sturgis; paintings by Peggy Ruetherford, Read's Gallery, 1819, 1820, Sutton; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 5 (until June 10).

#### Last chance to see

Out of the Shadows, contemporary Irish photography, Ulster Museum, Belfast, Belfast, Belfast, Belfast, 10 to 5, (ends today).

Paintings and pastels by John Edmundson, Roseate House, Roseate Park, Ayr; 11 to 5 (ends today).

#### Music

Bath Festival: Music Automation, a concert for children aged six to nine, by the Albion Assembly, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 11; Organ recital by Susan Landale, Bath Abbey, 1.

Organ recital by Malcolm Archer, Norwich Cathedral, 11.

Organ recital by Timothy Hone, Conventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Organ recital by Roy Massey, Anglican Cathedral, Liverpool, 1.15.

Concert by the Southern Evangel Chorale, Chichester Cathedral, 7.

#### Racing

Racing: Fourteen Bank Holiday meetings. See pages 12 and 13.

Cricket: Full county championship programme plus Hampshire v. Sussex, at Southampton. See page 11.

Tennis: Beckenham tournament.

Golf: PGA championship, at Hillsdale, Southport, Amateur championship, at Deal.

The Nord: Papal Visit: No traffic

will be allowed within a two mile radius of Heston Park, Manchester, and Great North Road between junctions with M26 and A576 until Midnight. Many roads closed within a mile radius of the Knaveemire course, York, all day.

Scotland: Papal Visit: Roads closed in Edinburgh from Noon to Midnight, including A8 Glasgow Road, St John's Road, Corstorphine Road and Balgreen Road. Diversionary routes signposted. Avoid Edinburgh unless attending Mass. Delays likely on A63, A7, A1, M8, A8, A71, A70, A70, A70 and A702.

BBC2: 11.45, International Golf The Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Hillside, 1.15, Sports Desk, 1.15, World Cup, 2.10, 2.30, 3.45, Athletics, 3.45, Show Jumping, 3.50 and 4.00, Final Scores at 5.00, 11.50, International Show Jumping, 11.50.

BBC2: 12.15, International Golf The Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Hillside, 1.15, Sports Desk, 1.15, World Cup, 2.10, 2.30, 3.45, Athletics, 3.45, Show Jumping, 3.50 and 4.00, Final Scores at 5.00, 11.50.

ACROSS

3 Conscious about masculine opinion (9).

4 Agreement made by army without point — put-up job (6).

5 Tolerance of fatheads? (15).

6 Wood-preserved in the island is nothing like this (8).

7 She needs a bit of help in climbing (5).

8 Banker worried by this excessive ventilation? (9).

14 A story of degradation? (9).

16 Crack writers? (9).

17 Urge one to get in a sort of pro for singing practice (8).

20 Singularly good behaviour, in a way (6).

22 Wasn't 25, the girl coming up (5).

24 Worned by council speech (5).

**The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,824 will appear next Saturday**

Births: Walt Whitman, Long Island, New York, 1819; Ambrogio Ratti, Pope Pius XI, Desio, 1850. Tintoretto died in Venice, 1594 and Franz Joseph Haydn in Vienna, 1809. The Peace of Verona ended the Boer War, 1902.

Anniversaries

Bank Buys Sells

Australia \$ 1.78 1.70

Austria Sch 31.15 29.15

Belgium Fr 91.00 86.00

Canada \$ 2.28 2.19

Ireland P 14.84 14.05

Denmark Kr 11.25 10.80

France Fr 4.39 4.14

Greece Dr 117.00 110.00

Hongkong \$ 10.70 10.10

Ireland Pd 1.24 1.19

Italy Lira 239.50 225.00

Japan Yen 461.00 435.00

Netherlands Gld 4.85 4.59

Norway Kr 11.20 10.65

Portugal Esc 130.50 124.50

Spain Pt 189.00 180.00

Sweden Kr 10.93 10.35

Switzerland Fr 3.75 3.52

USA \$ 1.88 1.78

UK £ 1.00 1.00

Yugoslavia Dinar 3.00 2.87

YUAN 5.00 4.80

Zimbabwe 3.00 2.87

Swallows are building on the rafters of barns and outhouses. They swoop through a low door into the dark space with perfect confidence, but sometimes when they begin building they mistake the rafters, and start two or three different nests side by side. Corn cobs, dried twigs, twigs from frogs' telephones, wires, the males often have two or three nests, with nests in widely separated clumps of thistle or weeds. Nightjars sing in the evening, a thin continuous whirr like a sewing-machine, among bracken and low pines; they clap their wings in the air as a mating display at dusk.

Hawthorn flowers turn pink as they fade; and the elders, the white hedgerow flowers of lime, begin to display their large rosettes. Flower-buds wait to open on the lime trees. Red campion is thick among the tall grass; the small dandelion-like heads of the smooth hawk's-beard open on their long stems. Common woodbine, willow-herb is in flower, the leaves of its larger and commoner relatives, the rosebay willow herb and the great hairy willow herb, are pushing up steadily.

**The pound**

Bank Buys Sells

Australia \$ 1.78 1.70

Austria Sch 31.15 29.15

Belgium Fr 91.00 86.00